NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

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NEW YEAR BRINGS NEW ERA—NEW HOPE

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Answer to the Minneapolis Star-Journal

DISHONEST MONEY SYSTEM PERILS NATION ★ AMERICANA CONTEST OFFERS INCREASED CASH PRIZES ★ JEWS ARE WARNED BY A FELLOW JEW

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Dinner Chat

A Soldier's Thoughts About Feastdays.

From Quincy, Ill., comes an unusual letter written by the soldier-brother of one of our readers. Stationed at Fort Custer, Mich., the lad was unable to join the happy family circle on Thanksgiving and Christmas, so he set down his thoughts on paper.

We think they should be a source of inspiration and uplift to all whose happiness in the Christmas season has been marred by separation from their loved ones.

"You can feel Christmas, just like you can feel your soul, only when you do things to make other people happy," the soldier writes. "Everyone can have his Christmas if he wants It.

"Perhaps you wonder why I talk about Christmas in this fashion. Well, I'll tell you. You said Christmas was so close and yet we had this war going on and on. I just want you to know that nothing can change Christmas, just as nothing can change our souls. You can't touch Christmas any more than you can touch your soul. You can only feel it and see it if your eyes are open right; but you can't tarnish or soil it. Wars can't. Depressions can't. No man can, no matter how powerful he may be.

"I think that this year, in our family, Thanksgiving, All Saints Day, Christmas — in fact, all days — should mean more to us than ever before.

"Take Thanksgiving, for instance. I awoke and it was such a drab, rainy, dismal day that I became more homesick than I had ever been before. I knew you would all be around the table and you know how I love you all.

"Before rising I had said a little prayer of thanks, but it wasn't so sincere. I didn't feel so good about the day. I even asked myself what I had to be thankful for.

"Before the day was over I found out. Thanksgiving is a faith — or thanks for a Faith. Our sentiment on that day should be: 'Thank you, Father, for sparing us yesterday that we might give thanks today.'

"God never meant us to know what the morrow had in store for us, but only that we should remember the yesterdays; and for that we should be thankful. How much worse today could be! . . .

"It really is foolish to try to outwit God. He and He alone knows what is in store for us. Roosevelt, Hitler — no one can change that. All the laws in the world can't change God's plan.

"I ended my Thanksgiving Day filled with thanks. Christmas will be the same. As for wars and killing — weren't there wars, hate and greed in Christ's day, too? Weren't there unjust laws and unjust men?

"Yet God's Son was born and He died after giving the world its first and only perfect life. Amidst all the years of strife and evil a faith arose in order that you and I might hold it if we choose.

"This Christmas our Faith should be redoubled. He should be closer to us than ever before."

Mary, The New Eve

Christ could have been born of the Virgin without allowing Her to share personally in the work of Redemption, for He is the unique Redeemer, the "one Mediator between God and men," and He alone could offer a reparation for sin that "abounded more" than the sin. Mary is Herself the first-fruits of the Redemption and holds all her glories from the Divine Munificence of Him Who deigned to become Her Child. But Christ has Redeemed His Mother with so much more ample Redemption than other creatures that He has made Her actually share in the redemption of other creatures. He has associated Her with Himself in all His works, and the principal and absolute causality of the Son does not exclude the universal and subordinate causality of the Mother who Herself depends upon Him. Let it be repeated: God could have dispensed with any and every aid in the work of our salvation, but in His mercy He has freely ordained that Mary should share in the amassing of supernatural favors so that He may exalt Her who is full of Grace and at the same time give us a Mother full of pity.

The Fathers of the Church teach with one voice that God willed to employ against Satan the very weapons Satan had employed against us. Hence the unity of the Divine Plan demanded that Mary should be associated with the New Adam as Eve had been associated with the first Adam, and should hold in the work of our salvation the place that Eve held in the work of our ruin. Eve had been a mediatrix of death, Mary must be a Mediatrix of life; Eve had intervened unto our damnation, Mary must intervene unto our salvation. Eve had given to the human race the fruit of the tree of death, Mary must give us the Blessed Fruit of Her womb, hanging upon the Tree of life.

—From "Mary, Mother of Divine Grace," by Rev. Joseph Le Rohellec, C.S.Sp.

Preacher Pete Has The Right Idea

HELLO, FOLKS:

Well, now that annuther Christmus is tucked away with those uv bygone years 'n all th' giffs are either karefully put away — if y' have th' room — 'r pushed under th' bed till y' c'n get around t' shiftin' things around t' make room f'r 'em — we c'n all settul down t' more 'r less normul livin'. While Christmus 'n all its 'citemunt is fun — I gess it's th' ol', kumfertubul rut uv normul livin' that I like best. It's like Dad Coughlin ses — th' new shoes shure look swell, but they can't take th' place uv th' ol' ones that 're all brokun in with a curve here 'n a bulge there t' akkomadate th' corns 'n bunyuns.

Yep, it's good t' be back t' normul again so's we c'n take stock uv ourselves 'n prepare t' face th' New Year that's justa a few days away now.

From all reports it sounds like this new youngster by th' name uv 1942 will have a hard row t' hoe 'n we'll all hafta give him a helpin' hand. I s'pose a lot uv us thought 1941 was a tuff year but lookin' back at it now — I gess it wasn't too bad after all, even though it did bring with it th' beginnin' uv an awful war.

1941 brought sum blessin's, too, 'n we gotta see t' it that 1942 does, too, in spite uv sufferin' 'n worry 'n deth 'n all th' horruble things that war brings. Sumtimes we need trubbul like this t' bring us t' our sensus 'n make us 'preshiate that we are poor littul weeklings that can't get along very well by ourselves but need a littul help from th' Maker uv all things, 'n that we've gotta remember t' keep th' laws He made f'r us. I don't get t' go t' cherch myself t' heer 'bout these things, but Pal tells me 'bout them — he heers this kinda talk a lot, what with livin' in th' rektery 'n all. He's kinda "exposed" t' relijun, so t' speek, 'n then he passes it along t' me when he comes down t' my house f'r a visut. He's sorta got me konvinst that what th' werld needs is a littul expozin', too. Then we'd all have a desent place t' live in — we'd all be good 'n kind 'n unselfish 'n we'd all want our fellow-bein's t' have as much uv this werld's goods 's we'd like f'r ourselves. I think it's all summed up in a few werds — th' Golden Rule that ses we should do unta others what we'd like f'r 'em t' do unta us.

It seems t' me that if 1942 is gonna have even a fair chance t' be a suksess we all hafta adopt th' Golden Rule as our rule uv life. We all c'n do it — th' rich 'n th' poor. Between th' two there isn't much diffrunce, after all — only a few dollars 'n what's that? Th' money doesn't make th' rich enny happier'n th' poor, 'cause y' can't buy happiness. That's somethin' that comes from th' inside uv y' — 'n I don't meen that kontented feelin' y' have after y've had a good meel. I mean that nice, warm, peeceful feelin' that y' get after y've done a good deed 'r patched up a misunderstandin' y've had with somebuddy—that feelin' that y' get when y' hold nothin' against ennybuddy in th' whole-wide werld 'n y've done nothin' t' make ennybuddy have a grudge against you.

Now we've all gotta do our part in spredin' this Golden Rule so that ev'rybuddy is expozed t' it. If we do this, 1942 will be th' turnin' point in th' histry uv th' werld, 'n this war will be a blessin' insted uv a kerse.

I don't meen t' preech — but I wanted t' pass this thought along f'r what it is werth t' all my frien's 'n th' frien's uv SOCIAL JUSTICE. If we take it t' hart 'n become reel aposuls uv th' doktrun uv bruthерly-love, we cannot help but win others t' our ranks.

So, here's to 1942 — may it bring peece t' all livin' creetchurs, 'n justice, too, f'r without this kardinul virtue bein' brought prominuntly inta th' piktchur, there is no hope f'r peece.

Well, I gess I'll be goin' now 'fore y' start niknamin' me Preecher Pete.

Th' best uv good luck t' y' 'n yours!

— PETE.

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just living annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a *Government-owned Central Bank.*
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of Government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor.

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A New Year and a New Era

Capitalism and Democracy Perishing As a Result Of Their Own Iniquities

WHEN THE LAST SHOT was fired November 11, 1918, two invisible corpses lay stretched upon the battlefields of the world. International Capitalism was the one; Rousseau-istic Democracy was the other.

Since that date until now, the great family of human beings has been interested in observing their obsequies. The children of Capitalism and Democracy (whom we regard as husband and wife of the civilization now passing) wept bitter tears because the parents who had pampered their offspring were no more.

These same children, restraining their tears for a moment, cursed those responsible for the death of their father and mother and clamored out, even before court was held, against those who were about to inherit, by process of taxation, legal fees and pilfering, the maximum share of the estate.

Outside the walls where lamentation held sway were the servants in the house of Capitalism and Democracy—servants who built the fires; servants who cleaned the scullery; servants who tilled the fields; servants who lived in huts; servants whose own children were permitted merely to view the splendor of the children of slain Capitalism and slain Democracy.

These servants and their children wept no tears as they remembered the injustice and exploitation practiced against them by those who lived in luxury and ease, profiting from the horny hands, the wasted bodies, the wind-swept hovels of the menial class.

Indeed, some servants lived better than others — they who dwelt in America, perchance; they who enjoyed the flesh-pots of England, perchance; they who, perchance, lived close to Lord Capitalism and Lady Democracy and their offspring.

But for the majority of menials that was not the case. More than 350-million Indian off-casts, 500-million Chinese coolies, 60-million middle-eastern denizens — they represented the many hundreds of millions who asked for bread and were handed a stone; who sought justice and were preached a sermon.

This year, which history will chronicle as 1942, witnesses the funeral procession of the corpses, now that the obsequies have been completed. Their graves are dug — dug by bombs, shrapnel and bursting shell. The sound of their requiem hymn is filling the skies — a sound brought forth by the purring of propellers bent upon their mission of death — yes, their mission of birth.

So the funeral cortege moves on as the corpses are let down into their resting place, alongside which stands the Muse of History to pronounce the last blessing and to record the last curse.

* * *

January 1 most certainly will usher in not only a new year but a new era. The family secrets of the former era will be publicized when court convenes to read the last will and testament. Soon it will be known even by the urchins in the street when and under what circumstances Lord Capitalism divorced his lawfully wedded wife, Lady Justice, to seize the maiden of Democracy; to defile her and make of her his co-operator in crime.

"Thou shalt not steal," prated Lord Capitalism.

"Private property is our secret heritage," parroted his sons and daughters.

"Rugged individualism without any interference is our norm of conduct," chorused all.

And poor Lady Demcoracy, clad in the soft garments of silken justice, protested in vain that her household should be regulated by the principle of rule for the people, by the people and of the people; that due representation should be the norm of conduct.

In vain — in vain!

Through her tears she beheld her lord and master put into practice his theories of 'Thou shalt not steal" — meaning that none dare steal from him; meaning that he may steal from them. She observed how her pampered children gloried in the right of private property — private property for themselves but little or none for the multitude of menials who served them.

To all it was evident that rule by the people, for the people and of the people was more honored in the breach than in the observance; for cunning minorities, closely knit, succeeded in gaining control of lands, mines, wells, factories, tools — and finance — to employ them for their lord and master, Capitalism.

The old era — Capitalism and Democracy — are in their graves.

The new era, which we know not how to name, is emerging from the ranks of the poor.

Bomb out the old — bomb in the new; for the new most definitely is at hand.

* * *

Will the new leader be Christ riding upon the white horse of Justice, or will he be Karl Marx riding upon the red horse of Destruction?

The answer to that question rests with you, with us, with the multi-millions of this world who are determined to serve no corpse no matter what the cost of the future service may be.

This is certain: The poor will no longer remain poor in the midst of plenty; the idle will no longer remain idle when factories are available and needs are apparent; the chained will no longer remain chained when it is possible to free themselves by abandoning the tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum who promised them peace and prosperity and gave them war and depression.

Amidst the roar of cannon, the shriek of shrapnel, the whine of airplanes, the moans of the dying and the heartaches of the masses, there is one clear voice sounding — sounding distinctly. It is a voice from the past, a living voice in the present, an immortal voice for eternity. It is the voice of Christ:

"All ye who are heavily burdened take up your cross and follow Me. I am the way. I am the truth. I am the light. Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His justice — not man's justice — and all things else shall be added unto you. I will give you bread to feed your bodies, bread to feed your souls. I will give you peace, not war; liberty, not slavery; justice, not exploitation."

The old era belonged to that era so memorably characterized by the evangelist who said: "There hast stood One in the midst of you Whom you knew not."

The new era will be made memorable by our knowing Him, loving Him and serving Him.

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Comment

Viper In Our Bosom

THE COWLES' publication, the *Minneapolis Star Journal,* characterizes SOCIAL JUSTICE as a "Viper in Our Bosom"—meaning the national bosom.

The reason for the compliment from these publicists (also responsible for *Look* magazine) was set down in a lengthy editorial (Dec. 13) which indirectly asks for the suspension of our publication on the grounds that it represents Adolf Hitler and his National Socialism.

We understand why the Cowles crowd seek the suspension of SOCIAL JUSTICE. We have opposed war and the war crowd from the beginning. We have opposed all the steps leading to war which the *Star Journal* supported under the smoke-screen of preserving peace. We have opposed alliance with the atheistic Soviet Union; coddling of Communists; altering of the *Neutrality Act;* all aid to imperial Britain at the expense of little aid to republican America—policies which *Look* magazine and the self-proclaimed "Northwest's Greatest Newspaper" did not oppose.

The *Minneapolis Star Journal* now belches with anger because SOCIAL JUSTICE has the courage to say it "submits to the will of the Government as expressed by Congress in declaring war."

Perhaps "The Northwest's Greatest Newspaper" expected SOCIAL JUSTICE to have registered a cowardly about-face by saying: "We have been wrong all the years we opposed policies which we said would get America into war. But we will not fold up. Rather, like greedy cowards, we will continue publishing for profits by tacitly admitting that what was right yesterday is wrong today and vice versa."

' ' '

Unfortunately for the Cowles publishers, we used the right word—the word "submit." In conscience we must submit to the will of Government. In doing so, we reserve the right, without obstructing the progress of war, to applaud our Government when it is on the side of the angels and to criticize it when it is on the side of the devil.

By using the word "submit," we take our stand with the millions of boys who have been drafted; for they, too, have morally submitted to the draft in the sense that most of them would not have signed up for war. They were drafted. So were we when Congress declared war. All of us will go along—for victory.

Today our position is as clear as it always has been.

We stand opposed to Hitler and Hitlerism as we stand opposed to Stalin and Communism. That is a record the *Minneapolis Star Journal* can't boast of. We still stand for the United States of America and the traditions of no foreign entanglements bequeathed to us by our forefathers. Can the *Star Journal* say "Amen" to that?

' ' '

Fifteen or 20 years from now history will decide who has been the "Viper in Our Bosom." When the full truth is made manifest; when secret documents will have been published; when our nation is trying to recover from the wounds of a ruthless war with its intrigue, profits and regimentation, the *Star Journal* and other such publications will have difficulty in supporting their records.

What does the *Star Journal* expect us to do as publishers? Is SOCIAL JUSTICE supposed to "Heil! Heil!" the inefficiency which resulted in the Pearl Harbor debacle? Are we supposed to maintain silence while the profiteers make a Roman holiday at the expense of a miserable people? Is pussyfooting a virtue in the face of General Reilly's statement, for example, which pleads for wine and women for the comfort of American soldiers?

In fine, because we are at war must we wear the journalistic coat of a Nazi or a Communist when honest criticism is required more than ever to save our Republic?

No, Mr. Cowles, we will not wear a Nazi or Soviet coat, which is nothing more than a strait-jacket. We will wear an American coat which was cut by patriots from the cloth of liberty during the days of the War of Independence; for at that time it became the fashion for real Americans to dress themselves in the pattern of a freedom displeasing to the red-coated Tories.

Tomorrow it will be the task of *Look* and the *Star Journal*—not ours—to rationalize for America the rise in taxes, the regimentation of its sons and daughters, the cancellation of its rights and the suspension of its *Constitution.*

Incidentally, the Cowles publication employed a young man by the name of Victor Sassoon on the staff of *Look* magazine. We suspect that Sassoonism, which exploited millions of Orientals for one of the wealthiest families in Great Britain, played some part in backgrounding the editorial entitled "Viper in Our Bosom."

Women Conscripted

THE total war in which we are engaged will conscript approximately 5-million women to perform various functions in industry, commerce, the army and elsewhere.

It will be a modified conscription tempered by the word "registration."

It will follow the pattern adopted in England where already 1-million women have been absorbed in munition work.

Mr. G. H. Ince, British director-general of manpower, asserts that another 1-million women will be needed next year for munition work; that 500,000 more will be required for the auxiliary forces from among the 3-million females now registered.

Americans five years hence will witness vast changes in their social structure. Millions of American women will be employed in factories. More millions will be occupied in other services not appropriate for the gentler sex. Domestic virtues will decay because of the practice of the fallacious ideas of sex equality, long since identified with Marxism.

With this thought in mind, and with the prospect of what will happen to our womanhood, to our homes and children as a result of our participating in war, we are inclined to believe there will be no victors emerging from the contest 15 or 20 years hence. By that time, both Britain and America, though they win a military victory, will realize they lost ideals and virtues which will not be recaptured for generations to come.

Remember Pearl Harbor

THAT slogan will live for many years as did "Remember the Maine" of Spanish-American war days.

We will remember the unannounced attack launched by the Japanese while their plenipotentiaries were in conference reconciling their nation's grievances.

We will remember the unpreparedness which characterized certain responsible persons resident at Pearl Harbor.

We will remember what Senator Tydings of Maryland charged in a national broadcast, following the debacle at Pearl Harbor.

We will remember a book published in 1928 by Commander Toto Ishimura in which, practically, was blue-printed the unannounced attack; a book which many lay citizens read; a book which all naval authorities should have read.

In Senator Tydings' broadcast, he said: "This much to my certain knowledge I can say now—that precise plans of the Japanese—even as to dates for this intended attack—were given to the American Government a few weeks ago."

That statement is most dramatic, most damning. It indicates Col. Knox, Secretary of the Navy, should have known the method of attack and the date of attack — facts which he should have communicated to his dismissed Admiral at the time he learned of them.

As for the 1928 book, which bears the title *War Is Inevitable,* Commander Toto Ishimura wrote the following:

"Surprise will be the keynote of our initial attack. Fabian tactics will be our naval guide. In the opening hours of the war the Japanese navy will sink and disable a goodly number of American warships.

"We are building mostly cruisers—light, fast, powerful craft — while the western powers spend five times as much for slower, less-maneuverable super-dreadnaughts.

"Two or three of our light cruisers will appear off the Pearl Harbor naval base at Hawaii. They will hurl a few shells into the American fortifications to lure the United States fleet from its haven.

"As the Americans give chase, our cruisers will separate. This will split the enemy's fleet. Our fast ships will remain just far enough ahead of the Americans to escape serious damage from their guns, while we lure them far to sea.

"The route followed by our cruisers will carry the Americans over pre-arranged lairs, where the emperor's submarines will lie in wait, striking, in surprise attacks at the American warships as they pass unsuspectingly above.

"Meanwhile, other units of our navy, operating in groups of two, three or four, will strike simultaneously at American shipping, the United States' far-flung Pacific outposts, the Panama Canal, and west coast cities on the American continent.

"Within seventy-two hours after our first surprise attack, half of the American fleet will be sunk or crippled, army and navy personnel will be demoralized, population of the United States will be stunned."

Indeed, we will remember Pearl Harbor. And we will not forget that someone blundered—tragically blundered.

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Comment

Let's Have Confidence

ON ALL SIDES, as a result of the Pearl Harbor debacle, unnecessary misgivings are cropping up about our ability to carry war successfully into the Orient.

Mr. S. L. A. Marshall, war critic for the *Detroit News,* says:

"Our own Asiatic fleet is bound by weakness in numbers, metal and guns in the vicinity of the Philippine shoreline and cannot be dispatched on any romantic errand in the seas to the westward. The British sea force at Singapore, no longer able to lean on the big ships, is occupied by major problems requiring a close defense of its base."

Despite this realistic, if unpleasant, report we say to our readers — have confidence.

At the helm stands President Roosevelt, who is Commander-in-Chief of Army and Navy.

Counselling him, when needed, he has Herbert H. Lehman whom Mr. Roosevelt has characterized as his strong right arm. Lehman is a capable banker, married to a sister of Frank Altschul, partner in the international banking firm of Lazard Freres.

Mr. Roosevelt has the friendship and assistance of his close neighbor and Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr. In turn, Mr. Morgenthau has, for his head economist, Lawrence Seltzer. His chief consultant is Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago.

Mr. Roosevelt has the fine counsel of Felix Frankfurter, who has been designated by General Johnson as the most influential single individual in the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt has, as his chief foreign ambassador, William C. Bullitt, whose mother was a Horwitz.

Mr. Roosevelt has for a judicial balance wheel Samuel Rosenman of the New York Supreme Court.

Mr. Roosevelt has Henry L. Stimson to act as his Secretary of War. Mr. Stimson has had a life-long political intimacy with Felix Frankfurter and was formerly counsel for Kuhn, Loeb and Company.

Mr. Roosevelt has the able co-operation of Frank Knox, his Secretary of the Navy, who enjoys fine connections with the Kuhn, Loeb and Company banking house through their participating in ownership of the *Chicago Daily News.*

Indeed, money, more money, and more money will be required to win this war. Only financiers of the ability of Kuhn, Loeb, the J. P. Morgan and Company and others will be able to counsel the Commander-in-Chief in this respect.

Mr. Roosevelt has Lawrence Steinhardt to help him carry on relations with the Soviet Union. Mr. Steinhardt is a nephew of Samuel Untermeyer and has studied the Soviet situation most exhaustively.

These are some of the geniuses whose ability is unquestioned and whose loyalty in this crisis is above suspicion.

They have been with Mr. Roosevelt from the beginning. They will stand by him to the end. With Sidney Hillman, Fiorella LaGuardia, Leon Henderson, Cordell Hull and a host of others, victory with justice is in the offing.

No Comment Needed

(From New York Times)

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 18 (U.P.) — Colonel H. C. Kress Muhlenberg, former commandant of Hickam Field in Hawaii, was ordered confined to quarters at Fort Hayes today during an investigation of his remarks at a banquet last night when he referred to the United States Navy as "a gone gosling."

Colonel William H. W. Youngs, Army inspector general, is investigating to determine whether Colonel Muhlenberg violated War Department policy in his talk before the Curtiss-Wright Corporation's Flying Club.

Colonel Muhlenberg told the club that the Navy "has its place, but it is a bad, bad second" to air power.

"Now that war has come, the American people are going to ask, 'Where are all the planes that we've been producing?' " he said.

"You know where those planes are and who is responsible. You can't send your planes all over the world and have them in Hawaii when they're needed."

Colonel Muhlenberg was commander of Hickam Field, bombed by the Japanese on Dec. 7, from 1938 to 1940. More recently he has been air officer of the Fifth Corps Area, and about two months ago applied for retirement. This was to have become effective at once.

The gray-haired officer was in uniform when he addressed the flying club, Curtiss-Wright executives, civil and State aeronautics officials and reporters.

Colonel Muhlenberg asserted that it was "just plain luck" that Japan had not taken the Hawaiian Islands.

"We almost lost our most vital possession in the Pacific because there weren't enough planes," he said. "But the Japs were too dumb. They spread their attack too much and erred in not taking Hawaii.

"The American people are going to be hunting for 'goats' to blame. But they are the goats because they wouldn't let the Air Corps have the planes. The Japanese attack was successful more because of the lack of U. S. planes rather than because of its surprise."

Colonel Youngs will report on his investigation to Major Gen. Daniel Van Voorhis, Fort Hayes commandant, who will decide whether military action is warranted.

Colonel Muhlenberg has had twenty-four years' experience in the Air Corps.

He recalled to the club that he had predicted eight months ago that "the showdown would come before snowfall — and the snow hasn't fallen yet."

"Air power is in the ascendency and command of the air is going to remake the world," he said.

He referred to the Philippines as "a military liability," but said they, too, would have to be made a "Gibraltar" or "get out."

Depositions were taken by an army officer today from those who heard Colonel Muhlenberg's talk.

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Sees Handwriting On the Wall

THREE factors are to be observed behind the sale of the Consolidated Aircraft corporation by its founder and president, Major Reuben Fleet and his family.

First — Major Fleet and his aeronautical engineers have disagreed with Army and Navy brass hats and engineers over construction, design and operation of airplanes.

The U. S. Army and Navy continually changes plans and designs intended to make aircraft fit the fast changing purposes of British and Russians. British experts are forever advising U. S. Army and Navy officials of changes in aircraft design and construction, to counteract some new development in German airplanes.

Second — Major Fleet has openly criticized the Administration's bungling of the defense preparations in general, and the aeronautical industry in particular. Major Fleet has shown marked antagonism, furthermore, to the radical social and economic policies of the New Deal "planners."

Third — Fleet was able to get within 25 cents per share of the price long agreed upon by the sellers.

* * *

Major Fleet and his family, who own more than 400,000 shares of Consolidated's stock, will receive approximately $11-million for the voting control of the company. After taxes have been deducted, the family will receive about $9-million.

Major Fleet evidently foresaw the possibility that he would be forced out of his own company, just as the president and two top executives were recently forced out of Air Associates by the War Department.

After the "seize and freeze" bill passes, a strike in Consolidated Aircraft could easily result in the Government's taking control of the plant and ousting the non-owning operating management.

Major Fleet foresaw it might be wise for him to retire from the aircraft industry before the New Dealers got around to socializing it.

* * *

One of the country's biggest financial-houses, which had just finished co-ordinating the aviation industry for financial reasons, is now selling communications and transportation stocks, fearing Government confiscation and operation of the industries!

In short, the financialists only succeeded in setting up the industry so the Government could step in and take over the entire business.

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

'Unprovoked Attack'

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14TH, was a red-letter day for Boston and Massachusetts. On that date the Russian War Relief corporation launched a fund-raising campaign at the Boston Arena.

In endorsing the campaign of the Massachusetts Committee of Russian War Relief, Inc., Gov. Leverett Saltonstall said:

"The Russian people need our help . . . Whether we agree or disagree with their political philosophy, the Russians are resisting unprovoked attack with courage and endurance."

We loathe the fact that our Government and our people are compelled to fight side by side with so-called "Russia" against Nazi Germany. There is nothing we can do about that matter now.

But, in the interest of truth, we refuse to swallow the Governor's words, "unprovoked attack." We know, as the entire world knows, that the Soviet Union has been preparing for a world-wide revolution since 1917; that Stalin was busy building an army of aggression long before Hitler came to power; that Soviet troops marched against Poland, threatened Germany and insinuated themselves into the Spanish civil war before Germany and Italy stepped in.

Indeed, we are realists. But our realism is such that we will not label black as white.

Were the United States aligned with the forces of Naziism, we would make the same observations.

The Nail on the Head

SINCE THE Government of the United States, acting constitutionally, declared war against our enemies, every American is at war. There is no argument about that point unless he who takes the negative side wants to be an American and not an American at the same time.

Indeed, some of us fought against our getting into war; some of us bitterly opposed the policies which led to war. If we had to do it all over again, we would oppose all war-minded policies.

But, we repeat, we are at war, constitutionally declared. If we want to remain Americans, we must regard ourselves as being at war. If we want to remain Americans, we must support the Government in its conduct of the war.

It is not difficult to cite a parallel case to clarify the predicament in which former isolationists or non-interventionists find themselves. For example, we can recall the case of a father and son. The son played around with bad companions, frequented cheap dance halls and participated in joy rides when he should have been home studying his lessons.

Finally, the police arrested the young man on a serious charge supported by more than circumstantial evidence.

What did the father do? Naturally, he stood by his son, not to condone his misdeeds but to support him as he should support him.

Thus, isolationists, though they represent 80 per cent of the population, now stand by the Government or else surrender the right to be reasonable Americans.

Roy Eastman of New York City hit the nail on the head in a letter to the *Wall Street Journal*. He said:

"Unity, so requisite today, is not achieved through recrimination of any kind, even including wild 'I told you so's.'

"Last Sunday morning I was a pronounced and reasonably articulate non-interventionist — call it 'isolationist' if you wish.

"Sunday afternoon I ceased to be a 'non-interventionist.' The issue didn't exist any more.

"Those who chortle that 'isolationism received its death blow at Pearl Harbor' must remember that interventionism likewise received its death blow. That being true, let us forget our differences during the time when there was room for differences, and when, in the American way of free thinking and free speaking, different opinions and free expression of them was in order.

"No one in this world is ever wholly right. In the old argument which is now dead and buried in our united interest in winning the war on which we have engaged, let's cheerfully admit that perhaps we were both wrong in spots.

"To go further, I have never liked Mr. Roosevelt very well. I have criticized him in the past and expect to criticize him in the future. That's my American privilege that we are fighting for.

"But Mr. Roosevelt today happens to be the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy on which we are depending to win the war. And I want to win the war! And I feel whether I like Mr. Roosevelt or not, he is likely to do a better job for me and ten or twenty million others like me, if in this emergency we stand behind him — not perhaps as Mr. Roosevelt, but as our Commander-in-Chief.

"So that, gentlemen, is what I'm going to do."

Bombers — More Bombers

ON MARCH 20TH, 1938, in a national broadcast, Father Coughlin discussed the inadvisability of spending enormous sums to produce warships while neglecting to build fighter planes. He indicated we would live to see the day when airplanes and bombs would be sufficiently perfected to reduce battleships to first-class targets. He said:

"America certainly does not need billions of dollars' worth of blue-print warships unless it is planning to carry on with its foreign entanglements and engage in an offensive war. For national defense we need thousands of airplanes on our West Coast and thousands of airplanes on our East Coast; hundreds of submarine on the Atlantic and an equal number on the Pacific. This equipment could withstand the combined navies of the world at one-half the cost of cumbersome warships."

Crete, Pearl Harbor and the China Sea have proven that bombers can vanquish battleships.

On December 11, 1941, Eddie Rickenbacker, ace of World War No. 1, said our nation's prime objective should be the construction of 25,000 to 35,000 bombers to protect the Western Hemisphere against invasion.

On December 13, 1941, *The New York Times* stated editorially: "The building of heavy battleships, except those already under actual construction, should now be suspended."

The Washington Post (Dec. 11, 1941) published the observations of a British officer who was in charge of a heavy anti-aircraft battery in London during some of the heaviest raids of the war. This Britisher was very dogmatic in stating there can be no defense in modern warfare without a plenitude of planes. He said that of the 3,000 planes brought down on the British Isles, only 600 could be credited to anti-aircraft guns. The R.A.F. planes were responsible for the others.

It is next to impossible, this decade, to build better battleships than "The Prince of Wales" and "The Repulse." Yet, these superships succumbed before the attack of torpedo-carrying planes. And "The Prince of Wales" suffered the severest cannonading from Germany's mightiest ship, "The Bismarck."

America is forced to fight a two-ocean engagement. There is danger of losing our Pacific Ocean possessions. There is a grave risk in operating our Asiatic fleet 6,000 miles from home. Therefore, let us prepare for the worst even though it never happens. Let us build 50,000 bombers. Let us build 1,000 aircraft carriers — speedier and smaller than "The Lexington" type, which was too cumbersome, too vulnerable and too slow.

It is both practical and advantageous to build speedy, 40-knot aircraft carriers designed to support no more than 10 planes. A flotilla of such craft, able to transport 10,000 torpedo-loaded planes, could smash all the combined navies of the world; could guarantee the defense of North and South America.

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Father Coughlin Right Again; Predicted War in the Pacific

IN HIS LAST broadcast—May 12, 1940—Father Coughlin said:

"News of the war still ranks first in the public mind.

"The total war long since predicted is evolving rapidly. Germany is engaged in it according to schedule. Britain is somewhat behind schedule due to internal difficulties which meet with more obstruction under democracy than under dictatorship.

"As expected, Belgium and Holland have been invaded. Possibly, before this month will have elapsed, the total war will have spread to the Orient, with the Dutch East Indies as the focal point.

"Although not officially advertised, it is generally anticipated that Japan will endeavor to exercise influence over these Dutch Oriental islands, upon which we Americans depend so much for rubber, tin and mica—the same Japan with whom we failed to renew adequate trade treaties.

"It is ominous that a considerable portion of our Navy is stationed at the Hawaiian Islands. It is possible that America will find herself involved in the world war on the Pacific front."

* * *

On February 6, 1938, the Radio Priest also made the following observation:

"For the past one hundred years or more there has been germinating in the minds of the Asiatics a new national philosophy. The Indians, the Chinese and the Japanese have been developing the principle of "Asia for the Asiatics." This thought took deep root, first, amongst the oppressed populations of India. During the past fifteen years it was developed almost to maturity by Mahatma Ghandi and his disciples.

" 'Why should our populous country, teeming with wealth and natural resources, be enslaved to a small group of people resident in London?' so 60-million untouchable Indians ask themselves.

" 'Why should our hundreds of millions of people live in poverty, exploited by the maharajahs who are held upon their luxurious thrones by British cannon and bayonet?

" 'Why should our provinces be preyed upon by English-speaking merchants who preach to us the gospel of brotherly love and practice the gospel of international injustice?

" 'Remember the battle of Plassey and Clive! Remember that when America won her independence, we lost ours!'

"These and similar thoughts have been whispered up and down the axis of ancient India from the Himalayas to Singapore. In other words, the latent embers of democracy have, at length, been fanned into an Asiatic flame.

" 'Did not Great Britain and America, the proponents of independence, wage the World War to make the world safe for democracy?' they asked.

" 'Is not democracy the rule of the people, by the people, and for the people?' they inquired.

" 'If that be so, why do not the Indians rule themselves, for themselves and by themselves?' they concluded.

"North of India, in Tokyo, there reechoed the words of 'Asia for the Asiatics.' The Japanese interpretation of it is one which is described as an imperialistic democracy similar to that adopted by Great Britain. Their ambition is to imitate England by amalgamating into one great empire through conquest the countries of Manchukuo, of China proper, of India, of the entire east.

"For the last ten years, with zealous persistency, the government of Japan has been pursuing this program. Well did they learn their British lesson.

"Several provinces of China already have fallen under the domination of the Nipponese. Tomorrow, their objective will be Hong Kong, the British acre in China. Tomorrow, the world conflagration will begin when the Oriental's cry of 'Asia for the Asiatics' is heard in the streets of British China!"

* * *

It is a pity that so many of his fellow citizens preferred to scout the ideas broadcast by the Radio Priest.

Following his lead, SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine headlined the following on September 30, 1940: *"U. S. Joins Britain For War In Orient."* At that time we said: "If the United States gets into a shooting war, it will be in the Orient."

Again, on October 21, 1940—and this, before the presidential election — SOCIAL JUSTICE printed the following editorial entitled, *"Singapore and the East"*:

"According to Mr. Roosevelt, no American boy will be asked to serve outside the Western Hemisphere.

"According to the American boys, the Western Hemisphere consists of North and South America.

"As indicated in last week's edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE, the American boys are wrong and Kay-Kyser-Roosevelt is right.

"The Western Hemisphere, if you look at your geography, takes in Iceland, Ireland, Scotland, most of England, a chunk of France, the major portion of Spain, all of Portugal and the big bulge on the west coast of Africa—not counting other territories.

"So Mr. Roosevelt can send American boys to defend London, to recapture France, to mop up Spain and Portugal and to hibernate at Dakar—and still keep his word.

"And that's something!

"Now comes Singapore.

* * *

"With the opening of the Burma Road, enabling Great Britain to send supplies to China to be used against Japan, it is morally certain that Japan will initiate war against Great Britain, the first major offensive of the Nipponese being against Singapore.

"Will our foreign policy decide to take over the protectorate of Singapore?

"Will America become the protector of down-at-the-knees Britain?

"How can we protect Singapore — or Australia or New Zealand—without a competent, capable air force?

"The world has a frightful example of what is to be expected from exposing aircraft to shorebased air power.

"Is not the lesson taught in the North Sea of any value to our swivel-chair strategists, financialists and diplomats who are willing to defend Great Britain to the last American row boat?

"It appears as if the last row boat will be sacrificed.

"It appears that, if our present foreign policy is pursued, it will be at the cost of the prestige of the American Navy.

"One cannot build up a national defense for the United States by protecting Singapore, Australia or New Zealand.

"And one dare not hope for the retention of our American traditions, if we become entangled in a war which will carry our sons both to England and to India.

"Meanwhile, many informed circles are wagering that if the Burma Road is reopened—and it will be—*the United States will find herself at war with Japan shortly following the New Year.*

"All of which leads us to the conclusion that the forthcoming presidential election is not a contest between Democrats and Republicans, each professing a different domestic policy, so much as it is a contest between war and peace."

* * *

America is now engaged in a Japanese war.

This thought was indicated in our edition of April 29, 1940, when we said, under the caption of *"War With Japan"*:

"Following the issuance of Secretary of State Hull's note relative to the Dutch East Indies, immediate speculation became rife as to the possibility of America's becoming engaged in the world war against Japan.

"Should Germany enter the Netherlands many foreign correspondents predict that Japan will seize the Dutch East Indies, which islands are valuable in the economic world, among other things, for their tin deposits, one of the few commodities which we Americans must import.

"Day by day, our suspicions are becoming more confirmed relative to a German *blitzkrieg* on Holland.

"Day by day, are we Americans approaching nearer to the verge of war—war with Japan, with the Dutch East Indies as the prize?

"It is unfortunate that, not foreseeing this contingency, the United States permitted to lapse its trade treaties with the Nipponese government. Had these trade treaties been renewed in a spirit of friendship and neighborliness, talk of our becoming engaged in a war with Japan would not now be current."

All these predictions and reflections are of yesterday. Today we are at war—all of us. Let's go along.

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Comment

Why We Should Conscript Profits

ON DECEMBER 16, 1934, Father Coughlin broadcast a discourse entitled *"Merchandisers of Murder."*

In that speech—7 years old—he criticized the policy in vogue in the United States relative to our attitude towards Japan.

He said:

"On go the duPonts! Do they attempt to gain control of the Government — these lovers of liberty—these co-founders of the American Liberty League?

"Let the testimony before the Senate Committee answer that question.

"So great was their control and domination over our Government that, when their factory was short of a certain rare explosive, they borrowed 60,000 pounds of it from the Government of the United States out of a total stock of 67,000 pounds to sell to a foreign power. That is point number one.

"Point number two: They persuaded General Charles Humphrey to assist them in negotiating a sale through the Polish Embassy. That is using an army officer as a peddler of powder.

"Point number three: The War Department and the Navy Department of the United States Government were so placed under the domination of the duPonts that military secrets have been released to foreign powers on condition that the duPonts would obtain the order. Military secrets, that we thought were sacred, were traded as a kick-in and a pay-off so that the orders would go to the duPonts!

"Point number four: So vast was the power of the duPonts over both our War and Navy Departments that the officers thereof, along with the officers of the Army and Navy Intelligence Departments, actually supplied the duPont Corporation with military secrets rather than have this private corporation risk failure in its operations.

"Point number five: The British firm of Nobels and the British Imperial Chemical, Ltd., are so interlocked with the duPont Corporation that it is hardly possible to keep from England a secret in the economic sphere in which the duPont Company is interested.

' ' '

"Point number six: One of the brothers, Felix A. duPont, 'reached' Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Mackie, member of the Canadian Parliament, who played a major part in the purchase of munitions during the war and whose knowledge of the Far East is impressive.

"Mackie's job was simply to sell the Japanese the powder of duPont. He just happened to know Japan needed the duPonts, so the duPonts hired him as their representative, equipped him with the very advantages America had over Japan and rushed to Washington to confirm the arrangement with the Department of War and the Navy Department.

"The War Department answered that powder and other munition sales to Japan 'will enable the army to learn how much and what kind of powder Japan was buying and then by deduction the army would be in a position to obtain a considerable amount of information of military value.'

"The Navy Department answered that 'although Japan was a potential enemy, the importance of the information that would reach the military and naval officers would offset this.'

"May I comment on this most damnable philosophy? If it means anything it means that the Department of Justice should arm the Dillingers of the country with the latest type of Thompson sub-machine guns so that, in return, the Department may know just what guns kill its agents.

"Point number seven: The duPonts never missed a sale because of patriotism. Take as an example the incident of the 'mechanical dipper' used in the manufacture of nitrocelulose. Japan wanted the dipper. Although her agents searched England for one, they could not get it there. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., turned the request over to America and the duPonts. The duPonts rushed to Baggaley of the Naval Intelligence Department and received this opinion on the proposed sale:

" 'It is not only permissible but desirable for American firms to sell such equipment to the Japanese.

" 'The Japanese will undoubtedly purchase what they desire anyhow. It is desirable for America to secure the business and the Navy to be informed of the amount and nature of the purchases, which information would be lacking if the purchases were made in Europe.'

"That is the patriotism of the duPonts and of the particular Navy Intelligence official. They would sell the flag from the top of the Capitol if it would help increase the profits for the duPonts!

"Carried to its conclusion, it simply means that the police should sell dope to the children, who will get it anyhow, for then they will know how much the children use.

"The 'mechanical dipper' will help dip the blood out of our American boys. It used to be ours but now it is common property.

' ' '

"The Army Intelligence Service was approached on this duPont sale to Japan. Major Wilson, Major Marley and Major Froner had no objection.

"The Department of State was approached. Here the duPonts were informed that any embargo on the 'mechanical dipper' might be regarded by Japan 'as an unfriendly act and tend to render more difficult the already delicate situation in the Orient.'

"What comment is necessary! In our infancy America defeated the proudest empire of the world—Brittania.

"In our youth we defended our rights to the seven seas successfully against that empire.

"Today we actually equip our potential enemies among the world powers and, out of fear of offending Japan, our Navy, our Army and our State Departments all approve a sale of a secret process to Japan.

"In those days we had wooden ships and iron men. Today we have ships of steel and the duPonts.

"The dollar of duPont capital always seeks its profit. With Japan in the hands of Mackie of Canada, Colonel W. N. Taylor, European sales agent for the duPonts, was ordered to work on Russia in 1928. Poor American Liberty League — sponsored by the identical patriots who sought the Communist ruble as they armed the Communist rebel, and, with the same intensity, sought the yen of the Nipponese."

How true were the words pronounced by Father Coughlin when he said: "The mechanical dipper will help dip the blood out of our American boys."

How prophetic was he in his pronouncements!

We ask, in this connection, but one question: "Shall the merchandisers of murder, the manufacturers of munitions profit from this war after having supplied the Japanese with our military secrets?

The Supreme Court and a Free Press

BY A VOTE of 5 to 4 the Supreme Court upheld the freedom of the press when it reversed a decision of the California Supreme Court.

The First Amendment of the Constitution of the United States—part of the Bill of Rights—is most explicit in the use of language concerning freedom of the press. It prohibits "any law abridging freedom of speech or of the press." This Amendment must be taken as a command of the broadest scope—a command issued by the Constitution to the Government of the United States forbidding it attempting to pass any law abridging the freedom of speech.

Thus, our wonderment is concerned, at first, with the fact that four Judges on the Supreme Court bench voted to uphold the California Court. But, on deeper thought, our wonderment ceases when we learn that Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter wrote the dissenting opinion of the four judges who, despite the First Amendment to the Constitution, voted as they did.

The *St. Louis Post Dispatch* says:

"The majority opinion, written by Justice Black, placed freedom of speech and of press above ancient concepts of judicial power and state sovereignty.

"The minority opinion, by Justice Frankfurter, defended the historically broad authority of judges to punish for contempt.

"After reviewing the history of the Bill of Rights, especially the provisions relating to freedom of the press, and the court's previous views as shown by majority and minority opinion, Justice Black wrote that, as a working principle, 'the substantial evil must be extremely serious and the degree of imminence extremely high before utterances can be punished.'

"Justice Frankfurter, using much of the same material but placing great weight on English precedents, found that the two cases presented a situation 'as though a state had made it a crime to publish utterances having a reasonable tendency to interfere with the orderly administration of justice in pending actions.'

"The majority opinion went far beyond the decision of the Missouri Supreme Court in its upholding of the right of the *Post-Dispatch* to comment, by editorials and a cartoon, on the actions of Circuit Judge Thomas J. Rowe, Jr., in dismissal of extortion charges against State Representative Edward M. (Putty Nose) Brady. The *Post-*

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Comment

(Continued from Page 8)

Dispatch case was cited in a footnote in Justice Frankfurter's opinion.

* * *

"The footnote referred to the following passage:

" 'The question concerning the narrow power (of the courts) we recognize always is—was there a real and substantial threat to the impartial decision by a court of a case actively pending before it? The threat must be close and direct; it must be directed toward a particular litigation. The litigation must be immediately pending. When a case is pending is not a technical, lawyer's problem, but it is to be determined by the substantial realities of the specific situation.'

"Joining with Justice Black were Justices Reed, Douglas, Murphy and Jackson.

"Dissenting with Justice Frankfurter were Chief Justice Stone and Justices Roberts and Byrnes.

"Both the Bridges and the *Los Angeles Times* cases had been before the court for more than a year. They were reargued at the beginning of the present term because last year the court could not arrive at a majority decision.

"The majority decision is now the law of the land and Justice Black's opinion is an important landmark in constitutional law on personal liberties. By the same token, Justice Frankfurter's dissent will be quoted whenever an attempt is made to persuade the court to reverse the present majority.

"The Bridges case arose from a jurisdictional dispute between C.I.O. and A.F.L. longshoremen. A California Superior Court in January, 1938, enjoined the officers of a union from working in behalf of a C.I.O. group and appointed a receiver to conduct affairs of the local as an affiliate of the A.F.L. Bridges, then president of the C.I.O. longshoremen's union and also West Coast organizer for the C.I.O., was fined $125 for publishing a telegram he had sent to Secretary of Labor Perkins in which he called the decision 'outrageous' and announced its enforcement would tie up the port of Los Angeles and involve the whole Pacific Coast. The C.I.O. longshoremen's union, he said, 'representing over 11,000 of the 12,000 longshoremen on the Pacific Coast, does not intend to allow state courts to override the majority of members in choosing its officers and representatives and to override the National Labor Relations Board.'

* * *

"In contrast to this pro-labor position, the *Los Angeles Times* and its managing editor, L. D. Hotchkiss, were found guilty of contempt in the publication of three editorials, one of which denounced two members of a labor union who had been previously found guilty of assaulting non-union truck drivers. This editorial, the only one of the three deemed serious by the Supreme Court, was headed, 'Probation for Gorillas?' It admonished the Judge that he would 'make a serious mistake' if he granted probation to the two labor union members, and concluded: 'This community needs the example of their assignment to the jute mill.'

"The newspaper was fined $500. Editor Hotchkiss was fined $100, but was given the alternative of 50 days in jail in lieu of payment. Bridges was fined $125, with the alternative of five days in jail.

"The legal area under consideration in the two cases was finely shaded and there was no great difference of opinion on the extent of the problem. The Supreme Court majority conceded that there would be instances where freedom of speech could be curbed by the courts; the minority conceded that judges should not be at all time immune from criticism. In the language of the court, the cases presented 'a question of proximity and degree.'

"The majority opinion observed that 'the importance of the constitutional question' prompted the court to grant certiorari to the petitioners, and that if the inferences in the California courts' decisions were correct 'the issue before us is of the very gravest moment.'

"It continued:

" 'For free speech and fair trials are two of the most cherished policies of our civilization, and it would be a trying task to choose between them. But even if such a conflict is not actually raised by the question before us, we are still concerned with the delicate problem entailed in passing on the deliberations of the highest court of a state.

" 'This is not, however, solely an issue between state and nation, as it would be if we were called upon to mediate in one of those troublous situations in which each claims to be the repository of a particular sovereign power. To be sure, the exercise of power here in question was by a state judge. But in deciding whether or not the sweeping constitutional mandate against any law "abridging the freedom of speech or of the press" forbids it, we are necessarily measuring a power of all American courts, both state and federal, including this one.'

* * *

"The majority, after reviewing the historical background of the Bill of Rights, rejected the minority conclusion that the English and American common law be allowed to some extent to immunize the courts from criticism despite English and American guarantees of freedom of speech.

" 'This (minority) argument is,' said the majority, 'that the publications here in question belong to a special category to which the criteria of constitutional immunity from punishment used where other types of utterances are concerned are not applicable. For, the argument runs, the power of judges to punish by contempt out-of-court publications tending to obstruct the orderly and fair administration of justice in a pending case was deeply rooted in English common law at the time the Constitution was adopted. That this historical contention is dubious has been persuasively argued elsewhere. In any event, it need not detain us, for to assume that English common law in this field became ours is to deny the generally accepted historical belief that "one of the objects of the Revolution was to get rid of the English common law on liberty of speech and of the press."

" 'More specifically, it is to forget the environment in which the First Amendment was ratified. In presenting the proposals, which were later embodied in the Bill of Rights, James Madison, the leader in the preparation of the First Amendment, said: "Although I know whenever the great rights, the trial by jury, freedom of the press, or liberty of conscience, come in question in that body (the English Parliament), the invasion of them is resisted by able advocates, yet their Magna Charta does not contain any one provision for the security of those rights, respecting which the people of America are most alarmed. The freedom of the press and rights of conscience, those choicest privileges of the people, are unguarded in the British Constitution." And Madison elsewhere wrote that "the state of the press . . . under the common law, cannot . . . be the standard of its freedom in the United States." ' "

* * *

Resuming our comment, we observe that Judge Felix Frankfurter is regarded by many as President Roosevelt's chief brain cell. He is sometimes represented as the architect of the New Deal. It is recalled that his career has not been entirely divorced from Socialistic and Communistic movements.

Many Americans forget that Felix Frankfurter edited a book entitled *Mr. Justice Brandeis* (Yale University Press, 1932).

On page 108 of that book Felix Frankfurter wrote: "Great social convulsions like the Russian Revolution are bound to have their repercussion of panic among the timid and humorless, particularly panic stimulated by all the modern incitements to mass feeling. Such times present the decisive occasions for a stern enforcement of the right to air grievances, however baseless, and to propose remedies even more cruel than the grievances."

The above words bear testimony that Mr. Frankfurter — now on the side of those opposing freedom of the press—was then definitely in favor of freedom of the press for the implementation of the Russian Revolution.

While we uphold and demand freedom of the press and of speech to counteract the effects of the so-called Russian Revolution in our own country we do not subscribe to the false theory that the opponents of Bolshevism should be permitted to employ patent falsehood and criminal misrepresentation. We recollect that the revolutionaries in Russia, following October, 1917, made it a crime for persons to write down or talk down the Jews. Indeed, anti-Semitism is a crime in the Soviet Union but not anti-Christianity. And we recollect that all matter was termed anti-Semitism which had to do with anti-Communism because so many Jews were Communists. Thus, if one attacked a Communist who happened to be a Jew, he was accused of being an anti-Semite. If the attack was proven, the attacker was condemned.

We cannot subscribe to any theory which restricts freedom of the press or of speech on the ground that one is guilty of an unconstitutional act for criticizing a member of any class as such; a member of any religion as such, or a member of any race as such. For, once that principle is accepted, any individual can identify himself with any exempt class, race or religion and thereby place himself above the law.

From time to time rumors have been heard indicating that efforts will be made to regard as criminal any attack made against any race or religion. If and when such an enactment occupies prominent place upon our statute books, freedom of press and of speech will cease; for it will be an easy matter for any individual to represent himself as being persecuted because he is a member of an exempt group.

* * *

All in all, the case which came before the California Supreme Court and eventually before the United States Supreme

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Comment

Dollar Diplomacy With Mexico

ANNOUNCING the six-point agreement between the United States and Mexico, which purportedly settles the oil and land appropriation controversy, Secretary of State Cordell Hull hailed the document as a "milestone in the cause of solidarity between the two countries of the New World."

We cannot agree with the Secretary. He may have his own reasons for enthusiasm and optimism concerning the agreement, but we fail to see how they can be derived from the written terms of the document.

From where we sit it looks as though this is another piece of dollar diplomacy and Yankee imperialism. We seem to be making a gallant effort to buy the friendship of our neighbor south of the border.

Under the terms of the agreement Mexico promises to pay the United States in full the $40-million in so-called general and agrarian claims, although only $3-million of the total will be paid immediately. The remainder will be payable at the rate of $2½-million a year for about 14 years.

In return the United States has made many costly commitments. Firstly, the Administration has agreed to set up a fund of $40-million for stabilization of the Mexican monetary system.

Secondly, the Administration has agreed to establish a $30-million credit through the Export-Import Bank. This credit will be used, not for the building of joint airplane or naval bases, but for the "construction and developing of the Mexican national highways system."

Thirdly, the Administration has agreed to negotiate a reciprocal trade treaty with Mexico, the chief purpose of which, apparently, is to relax American restrictions on imports of Mexican oil.

Finally, the document commits the United States to a program of purchasing 6-million ounces of newly mined silver monthly from the Mexican government. This commitment means that every year, as long as the agreement remains in force, the United States will provide Mexico with upwards of $25-million in dollar exchange for metal that has no practical value as money and which will simply clutter up the vaults of the Treasury Department.

Engineers in the Office of Production Management have suggested that some of the existing silver stock be used as a substitute for copper in electric wiring. That is how "valuable" the metal is as money.

If the United States Treasury were to withdraw from the silver market today and sell whatever silver it has stored away, the price of silver on the world markets would fall to a mere fraction of its present listing. Certainly it would drop far below the price stipulated in our agreement with Mexico. In effect, therefore, the United States will be making Mexico an outright gift of between $15-million and $18-million a year by purchasing Mexican silver.

* * *

Actually the claims of American oil companies against the Mexican government have not been settled at all. The 3-year dispute—which arose after President Cardenas confiscated American, British and Dutch oil properties on the theory that the law of private property is not extended to sub-soil resources—still must be thrashed out.

The United States State Department has tied the highly controversial question of compensation for expropriated oil properties with diplomatic and financial relations between the two nations. According to present plans Mexico and the United States will appoint experts to study the oil companies' claims, and these experts are supposed to confer until they reach an equitable agreement.

If the experts fail to reach a decision "the two governments, through diplomatic channels, will seek a solution of the problem of the compensation to be paid."

That is just about where we came in 3 years ago.

Defense Graft

WASHINGTONIANS are predicting that the stench beginning to rise from the investigation of defense contracts will rival any in the long and inglorious history of official and unofficial grafting.

Millions of taxpayers' dollars are finding their way into the pockets of chiselers, it is charged. Open investigations have begun in both Houses of Congress.

A subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee heard Leon K. Shanack of New York testify that he collected $52,773 in 10 months for his services as a "defense broker" in securing subcontracts for defense orders totaling $262,663. Shanack maintained that only $9,707 of his commission was profit — the remaining $43,773 going for office expenses and salaries for his 5 employes.

Before this comment appears in print further information probably will be disclosed revealing the operations of "bigger and better" promoters living off the fat of defense contracts.

Reporting the announcement recently by Chairman May of the House Military Affairs Committee that an investigation would begin, Henry N. Dorris of the *New York Times* wrote:

"In his announcement, Mr. May declared that the investigation already had been under way privately through members of his staff and that there had been disclosures that 'huge commissions' had been paid to those he termed 'defense brokers,' those who, because of political friendship, had assertedly been able to influence the award of contracts running into hundreds of millions of dollars.

"In some Congressional circles the statement was made that the initial inquiry had disclosed enough evidence to indicate a 'major scandal.'

"One of these circles comprised members of the Appropriations Committee of the House, which is now considering a request from President Roosevelt for a total of more than $7-billion for additional defense appropriations. Before this measure is reported to the House Thursday, it was said by members of the committee that they wanted assurance that an effort would be made to bring into the open a number of 'whispered' charges 'back home.'

"One member of this committee said that a considerable number of House members had appealed to him to 'do something' about the 'whisperings' which assertedly had come to their ears from constituents. He feared considerable political opposition might be encountered for future lease-lend appropriations unless a stop was put to 'commissions' being paid for contracts, when such commissions were alleged to be obtained only because of political influence.

"It is known that dissatisfaction with some phases of the execution of the defense program have influenced the decision of the Military Affairs Committee to bring the investigation into the open.

"The decision followed the disclosure in New York that Charles West, a former member of Congress from Ohio, an early New Dealer and at one time 'liaison man' between the White House and Capitol Hill, had sued the Empire Ordnance Company for $700,000, representing 1 per cent commission on contracts he asserted he obtained for the company."

SOCIAL JUSTICE upholds the principle that no war profits of any nature should be permitted to accrue to any individual. If this is a total war demanding, if necessary, total sacrifice on the part of soldiers and sailors, it should likewise demand total financial sacrifice on the part of every citizen.

And this sacrifice should be so stringent that no citizen would be permitted to indulge in extravagant living.

Of course, the New Deal Government will not implement such a policy. But an enlightened and aroused people, following the war, should exact from the Shylocks the last filthy dime they gained from the American public as a result of war.

Dr. Ruthven—U. of M.

ALEXANDER G. RUTHVEN is president of the University of Michigan. In conjunction with Governor Murray Van Wagoner of Michigan, this eminent educator addressed the student body, counselling its members in relation to war and studies.

Said he:

"The war is not of your choosing. The motives behind it are unchristian, undemocratic and thoroughly despicable. One of the most effective methods of our adversaries is treachery.

"You have a right to be angry with the righteous anger which is one of the sinews of the soul. You cannot, however, afford to be impetuous.

"If you honestly believe you will be of more value as a sailor or soldier you should offer your services at once.

"But if you believe more education would increase your value in the struggle, then, with no apologies to anyone, you should remain in school until you are called."

We are glad to note that this eminent educator courageously characterized the motives of this war as "unchristian, undemocratic and thoroughly despicable."

We are doubly glad to commend him for advising his student body to remain at school until called.

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Comment

Archbishop Stritch

LAST WEEK (Dec. 18) Archbishop Stritch said: "We are fighting for the rights of men and security of our freedoms. Victory will mean not a triumph of might but a benediction for all the world . . . It is for peace that we are fighting . . ."

In the above words the Illinois prelate defined, in a generic manner, the moral objective of our participating in the war. It is not a war for victory where might triumphs. It is a war for peace with justice emerging as victor.

The Archbishop's statement was made in conjunction with a meeting of a group of bishops in Chicago to discuss the Pope's five peace points.

The peace points were incorporated in Pius XII's 1939 Christmas message. They are as follows:

1. Assurance of the right to life and independence to all nations, large, small, strong or weak.

2. Nations must be liberated from the heavy slavery of armaments and the danger that material force, instead of serving to protect rights, becomes the tyrannical violence of them.

3. Any reorganization of international neighborliness should conform with the maximum of human wisdom for all parties concerned to remove the consequences of past lapses or deficiencies.

4. That proper consideration be given the real needs and just demands of nations and peoples as well as of ethical minorities.

5. That those who guide the destinies of peoples must be penetrated ever more by that spirit, namely, of intimate, acute responsibility that measures and weighs human statutes according to the holy, unshakeable rules of Divine laws.

* * *

The five points listed above are conceived in the abstract. In the concrete, Point No. 1 is definitely opposed to that type of internationalism which plans to merge all nations under one sovereignty, as Union Nowism proposes to do.

Point No. 2 indirectly opposed any international policemanship superimposed by strong nations upon weak nations under the theory that might is right. After all, policemen merely execute the laws. They do not write them. Consequently, a policeman may be most unethical in the sense that sometimes he is called upon to execute immoral laws.

Moreover, one of the major curses suffered by our civilization results from armaments built for the maintenance of the status quo and paid for by the sweat and blood of the exploited laboring and agricultural classes.

Point No. 3 is most abstract in so far as it does not define the "maximum" of human wisdom. To reduce this point to concrete terms will be the task of those who sit at the peace table. And their reduction of this will not be conceived in justice if their prejudiced determination is to maintain the imperialism now dominating India or the financial set-up now exploiting America.

Point No. 4 should take into consideration the rights of minorities in race and religion, not on the basis that racialists or religionists should seek exemptions within the nation where they reside, but on the theory that they should not be disparaged by majority groups.

Point No. 5 clearly states that human laws may not contradict Divine laws.

All this brings us back to the question: "Who has authority to state precisely the meaning of Divine laws, the meaning of rights and duties, the meaning of just demands of nations and peoples and ethical minorities?"

Christians can condense the answer to this last question by quoting one simple, single phrase pronounced by Christ — "Without Me you can do nothing."

The German Retreat In Soviet Russia

WRITING in the *Chicago Daily News*, Helen Kirkpatrick, capable London correspondent, presents the following analysis of the German retreat:

Hints that the German withdrawal in Russia may be only partially a retreat and partially a deliberate transfer of forces to the Western Front seem to have been received in London during the last few days.

Many times during past months it has been suggested that the Germans intended imminently to invade Spain and establish themselves in North Africa. Seldom have these suggestions been supported by the disposition of German forces.

The British fear that the long-anticipated moment may soon be at hand and interpret the sudden sinking of French and Spanish ships in the western Mediterranean as one of the ominous signs. The closing of the Franco-Spanish frontier may be another, as no satisfactory explanation of its closure has been given.

Vichy has stated that the French ship St. Denis was torpedoed by a British submarine on Dec. 9 off the Balearics. The British officially deny the presence of British submarines in that area of the Mediterranean, but state that German U-boats have been entering the Mediterranean for the last eight weeks. To these craft the British attribute the sinking of Spanish, Norwegian, British and French ships.

From this situation the British draw the conclusion that attempts are being made to embroil the British with the Spanish and French with a view to invasion of Spain and further pressure to obtain the French fleet from Vichy.

It is thought that Germany's first plan to close the Mediterranean by the advance of Gen. Erwin Rommel's forces toward the Suez Canal having failed, the Germans will now try closing it at the Gibraltar end.

According to the diplomatic correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, the Germans' first defeat of the war may tempt them "to try to march through Spain and send an air-borne force across the Mediterranean to establish Axis control in Tangier, Spanish and French Morocco."

* * *

Helen Kirkpatrick is a correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News* over which Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox presided. Hers is a significant statement which, to our mind, indicates the Germans have achieved some finality in the so-called Russian campaign. Hitler, evidently, is prepared to draw a line from near Leningrad to Sevastopol and call it a day.

Supreme Court and a Free Press

(Continued from Page 9)

Court concerned the very thing we mentioned in the above paragraphs. It had to do with Harry Bridges and the C.I.O.; with Harry Bridges and his Communistic affiliations; with Harry Bridges and the decision handed down by the State Supreme Court which the *Los Angeles Times* criticized.

No progress in the development of law is recognized in the unconscious attempt on the part of the California Supreme Court to exempt, unconsciously, Harry Bridges and the C.I.O. and the Communist Party. It is a reversal, a retrogression, a step back to the dark days of Bourbonism, "Divine-Right-of-Kingism" and "Ivan-the-Terribleism." In all those days certain classes were exempt from attack as they hid behind the cloak of some divine authority; as they invoked some such cant phrase as "The king can do no wrong."

In these days of war when judgments are unbalanced it is well to recall what Mr. Justice Frankfurter said about the freedom of the press in days of peace. It is doubly well to recall it now when ways and means are being considered to muzzle the press for one reason or another. Mr. Frankfurter once said:

"The press is the most important vehicle for the dissemination of opinion. The Constitution precludes its censorship. Equally inadmissible should be all oblique methods to censor the press. Particularly offensive is the coercive power of unregulated administrative control."

This 1932 statement of Justice Frankfurter we recall in the year 1941 when efforts are about to be made to censor the press despite the ruling of the Supreme Court; despite the vote of 5 to 4.

Censorship is invoked in war-time on the pretext of keeping information from the enemy. Pretext is the correct word. The fact is that governments keep information from their own people and employ censorship to prevent discussion among their own people.

Writing in the *Baltimore Sun* (Dec. 12) Frank Kent, noted commentator, said: "... it clearly is not in the national interests to permit national unity to carry us to the point of silent acquiescence in Administration ineptitude. There are, however, two groups which favor that attitude. One is composed of Administration executives who would like to use the national-unity cloak to conceal incompetence. The other is composed of emotional individuals who take the foggy view that, because we are now at war, it is wicked to utter a word of criticism or dissent from any act. Nothing could be more absurd. That is not the way to win a war; that is the way to lose a war. *That is not patriotism; that is stupidity; that is maudlin sentimentality.*"

Litvinoff Speaks

AMBASSADOR LITVINOFF said recently the Soviet Union had all it could do to take care of the invading Germans and, therefore, would not become engaged at present on the Japanese front.

This pronouncement is not heartening either to Americans or Britishers.

Of equal concern to Americans is the speech which Britain's Lord Beaverbrook delivered. His lordship admitted that Britain had not yet "gotten up steam" after two years of war; that soon 100,000 or more German cannon will be aimed at Britain.

These statements indicate that Americans have a great deal to accomplish.

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On the Red Front

Marxian Influence Grows With British-Soviet Tie

THE INSIDIOUS encroachments of Communist propaganda into every activity of life in England is most realistically portrayed in a recent issue of the *Weekly Review* of London.

We quote from it here for the benefit of our own readers, to enable them to see more clearly the extent of Marxist infiltration "over there":

"Communist propaganda in this country (England) can roughly be divided into two classes—a fact which is insufficiently realized. There are the unofficial, violent and unrestrained soap-box agitators, few if any of whom are members of the authorized Communist Party of Great Britain, and there are the speakers and writers of the Party, and the Soviet delegates.

"The official, hieratic propaganda is a different matter altogether, manned as it is by thoroughly trained, fully informed experts steeped in the Hegelian philosophy of Marx, the doctrines of Lenin and the whole *ethos* of dialectic materialism.

"They have a genius for penetration in all sections of society, and—what is seldom believed—they understand thoroughly the strengths and weaknesses of the specifically English mind and character. By the means of *'cells'* in factories, units in the forces and other groups, by the means of enlisting the unconscious support of unwary opponents from the seats of the mighty to the obscure of rural councils, they attempt to influence and change the face of society.

"How far are they succeeding? The entry of the U.S.S.R. into the war has obviously given a tremendous impetus to their plans. Much of their hitherto underground publicity is coming to the surface and with the complete support of Home and Foreign Office authority backed by the sentimental patronage of a press-instructed people.

"The power of M. Maisky grows. He is rapidly becoming the social lion of London. On walls and boardings everywhere there are the Communist Party posters calling Britain to arms not, of course, primarily for Britain's sake, but first and last *to support the Red Army as the force which will eventually sovietize the world.* That is its clear implication for all who read it, understanding the methods and aims of Communism. The *Daily Worker* has been partially resurrected under the title *'The Workers' Gazette,'* with the same editor.

"There is an exhibition of Soviet life—its art, culture, science and so forth—at the Suffolk Galleries. Are not the Russians our allies? Russia is in the fashion, ergo, the ideology of its commissars must be studied with every sympathy. Thus the poison works. On all sides one overhears such remarks as: 'Perhaps, they're not so bad after all'; 'All that talk about religious persecution is nonsense! Their churches are open.'

* * *

"But each of these is a small symptom, a pin-prick irritating the body politic. There are much larger and more alarming ones biting deep into our existence. The totalitarian system (that of the international breed), inspired and organized by a kind of Rosicrucian Jewry—men similar to the apostles and manipulations of the Soviets from their inception — is rapidly gaining ground in this country.

"The worst and most insidious elements in capitalism have always been identified with it. All the various chain stores, combines and monopolies, some of which are 'doing their bit' in army catering, funds for air-raid victims and so on, are fertile seed beds for a movement to oust *not merely the small trades, but all individual freedom and enterprise.*

"They are the thin end of the wedge of wholesale nationalization of industry and, ultimately, of State control of life and property: *the establishment of the complete Slave State.*

"It has already been suggested in high quarters that the collectivist farm is a post-war ideal at which to aim.

"There are a hundred and one other indications of what is afoot for those who have eyes to see and ears to hear.

"The rot has set in. Who is to check it?

"So subtly, so imperceptibly is the virus working that its full results *will not be apparent to an ill-informed, and war-bewildered people until they are actually overwhelmed by it and no longer able to resist . . .*"

Friends of Irish Neutrality Disband Organization

IN KEEPING with the spirit of national unity born of the Japanese attack on America, the American Friends of Irish Neutrality announced recently the dissolution of their organization.

Formerly active in supporting the cause of Irish neutrality in the face of heavy war pressure both in America and Great Britain, officers of the disbanding group said their main concern now is to aid in the prosecuting successfully the war in which the United States is engaged.

In a press statement executive officers of the organization expressed appreciation for the "sympathetic interest shown by our fellow Americans toward the Government and the people of Ireland. We are grateful to the President and the Government of the United States who have made available several ships to carry supplies to Ireland.

"We are thankful to God," the statement continued, "that our work in stating fairly the position of the people of Ireland was sufficiently accomplished before war came to this country; we are confident that message carried to the American people by those interested in the welfare of Ireland will live in all American hearts inspired by love and motivated by justice."

A New Line-up of Ambassadors

THE United States of America has made some highly significant changes in ambassadors and ministers on the diplomatic front.

William C. ("Bill") Bullitt has gone to Turkey, hoping to bring Turkey into the London-Washington-Moscow axis with generous promises fashioned after those made by the New Deal Administration to Moscow.

Of course, Mr. Bullitt has had extensive experience in Communist countries — France and the U.S.S.R. — and in making promises of "all out aid" to Britain and the Soviet. His notorious sympathy for sovietism will stand him in good stead when dealing with Turkey, which even now is in the Soviet orbit, though threatened by Nazi troops driving toward the Near East.

Mr. Bullitt's assignment is intended to persuade Turkey to repudiate Germany's offers and defy Nazi threats, and inspire the Turks, if possible, to resist the impending Nazi invasion.

This picture of Christian America and Christian Britain in league with the historic Moslem, enemy of Christianity, is tragic in the view of those realists who can see beyond the headlines of their evening newspaper.

What price the Crusades?

* * *

Inner circles in Washington once buzzed with a rumor that a "prominent Catholic" was to be sent to Mexico as American ambassador. The rumor had it that Justice Frank Murphy might be induced to accept; because, while his service on the bench was "adequate," his service as ambassador was preferred. Rumor had it that the Administration was "not satisfied with" Murphy on the bench because he was said to lack the dignity, aloofness and prudential silence traditional for justices of the high court.

Another rumor had it that "Pat" Hurley, former Secretary of War in the Hoover administration, would go to Mexico City. The President blasted all this wish-thinking by his appointment of a career diplomat, George S. Messerschmidt, because of his previous experience in Latin American countries.

* * *

Soviet Russia replaced Constantin Oumansky with Litvinov. Oumansky, former OGPU agent and newspaper man who tracked down Troyanovsky, has been recalled to Moscow to serve as an assistant to Commissar Lozovsky.

It appears, too, that Lawrence Steinhardt, Samuel Untermeyer's nephew, is to be replaced at the Moscow post, it is said, by General "Jim" Byrnes, one of the observers on the Averill Harriman mission. He is supposed to know more than any of the other "missionees" about the Soviet's military plight and political set-up.

The Administration, we are told, wanted a Catholic for the post in Moscow, to carry out the illusion of our search for religious freedom and to counteract the aversion of Catholics for aid to Communist Russia.

Such Catholics as Al Smith, and former Ambassador John Cudahy, are said to have been approached as to their willingness to accept the Moscow appointment; but the report at this writing is that it will go to General Byrnes. The latter has distinguished himself in the F.H.A. as well as on the Harriman mission to Moscow.

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Comment

ews and udge Frank

N A RECENT article appearing in *The urday Evening Post* (Dec. 6), the emi- t Judge Frank, who is a Jew by race, tes:

'. . . the fundamental position of Jewish ericans can be simplified by consider- what would be their answers to these stions: Would you fight and die, if such rifices were necessary, to perpetuate the vs as a separate people? The majority uld say 'No.' Would you fight and die to e American democracy? Almost all of m, without any mental reservations, uld say, 'Emphatically yes'."

He adds:

'Jews have survived as a singularly set- rt people mainly because of hostility n without . . . most Jews born in Amer- regard as their significant heroes Jeffer- and Lincoln not Moses and David."

Typical of the Jewish newspaper reaction n editorial appearing in the December h *American Jewish Outlook* which ds:

'Judge Jerome Frank occupies a life ition on the highest court of the land next he Supreme Court. It is to be hoped that renders decisions which are more judi- us and based on a better factual founda- n than his recent article in the *Saturday ening Post* dealing with the subject of vs in America. His article reads like an ateur's painting appears. Sometimes a nter is so eager to show up one part of icture that he makes a mess of color trasts, lights and shadows. Frank nted to be judicious and say that there bad Jews and good Jews, but somehow classification has not appealed to the vs and what the effect on the 3,000,000 more readers of the magazine will be, only be pictured.

'The Jewish press has been uniformly er against the Frank article. There has n serious talk of suing him for libel. is said that Rabbi Stephen Wise has pealed to Chief Justice Stone of the ited States Supreme Court asking nk's removal.

'The Frank article is just one more dent to prove that the mere fact that a n has Jewish parents and rises to a high ition does not make him either a Jew an authority on Jews. There is nothing Frank's biography in Who's Who in erican Jewry to indicate that he is active ny Jewish affairs or that he is a mem- of any synagogue or temple. He is high he judiciary, but ignorant of Jewdiciary."

There is no way to discover if the ma- ty of Jews in America agree or disagree h Judge Frank. We believe, however, t it is advantageous to all Jews to rid mselves of their racial hyphen in order hare in the completeness of American- . Practically every other group of racial- in America attempt to accomplish this ective.

Religion, of course, is a matter entirely erent from race. In Protestanism one s all types of racialists who have for- gotten their race. In Catholicism the same holds true.

Is it not possible for Jews as religionists to invite Gentiles to accept Jewry as a religion on the same basis that Catholics and Protestants extend to Jews an invitation to identify themselves with Christianity? It would be a benedition for all Jews if such a policy were launched vigorously and adequately in America. At present most Americans are prone to regard Jews as racialists and not as religionists and to conceive the Jewish religion as one which does not open its arms in a democratic fashion to members of every race.

Gentiles admit that an Irishman can be an Irishman without being a Catholic or a Protestant. It is foolish for Jews to contend that a man can't be a Jew unless he accepts the Jewish religion.

The Jews Are Warned

MAX A. KOPSTEIN of the Chicago Bar is the President of the Chicago Division of the American Jewish Congress.

In the December edition of *Opinion* (Jewish Magazine) he is credited with counselling the Jews of America as follows:

"Jewish life in America would be more significant and worthwhile if American Jews generally could rid themselves of the notion that all controversy is to be avoided or averted and that nothing is more injurious to the life of a people than controversy. They who thus argue, seem to have no appreciation of the truth that controversy is another name for frank and open discussion and that to the processes of Democracy discussion is indispensable. 'Nothing Controversial, Please' is symptomatic of the implicit unreadiness of what calls itself Jewish leadership to face the fact that opinion may well be divided on many of the more important issues that come before American Jewry. Nor do these sage leaders understand that if American Jewry could succeed in preventing all controversial discussion in American Jewish life, the world might justly claim that Jewish life has regimented itself at the command of its leadership, whether it be in one interest or another, and the liberals of our day, who after all represent the democratic point of view in American life, would be justified in maintaining that American Jews have taken over the anti-Democratic method of limiting, if not preventing, discussion of matters which are the concern of all the members of a community.

" 'Nothing Controversial, Please,' is undemocratic, it is un-American, it is un-Jewish. We shall have an end of it when those forces in American Jewish life, who in American and world affairs talk about Democracy, begin to understand that one of the earliest of the democratic groups of history, the Jewish, does not come under the necessity of waiving the democratic spirit and mood in dealing with its own affairs. The prevalence of the slogan 'Nothing Controversial, Please,' is symbol of the breakdown of Democracy in the Counsels of American Jewish affairs. The American Jewish Congress was founded and has been maintained as a living protest against the deadening slogan, 'Nothing Controversial, Please.' The American Jewish Congress understands that without such discussion as is but another name for controversy, Democracy becomes a vain and meaningless thing."

LaGuardia Defense And Mrs. Roosevelt

THE MAYOR of New York is also top man in the Office of Civilian Defense. His chief assistant is Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

To the surprise of all, no less a fervent supporter of these two eminent persons than Walter Lippmann suggested their resignation. It stands to reason that Mayor LaGuardia's chief office is that of Mayor of the City of New York, which is in sad need of defense particularly from within.

While this official is busy playing fireman, planning bomb-proof shelters and meddling with sirens that can't be heard above the din of Broadway, is he neglecting New York City's water supply?

We make mention of that one item because New York's weakest link of defense lies in its fresh water supply, which can be contaminated by fifth columnists to such an extent there would not be sufficient doctors in America to care for the affected persons in Manhattan.

Decidedly, LaGuardia has more to do in guarding New York than in "LaGuarding" America.

As for Mrs. Roosevelt, one is inclined to believe that her over-worked husband is in sad need of comfort and wifely care in the most trying days of his life. During this crisis it appears that a wife's place is beside her husband instead of entrusting his worries to the inexperienced hands of others.

Does Mrs. Roosevelt realize what would happen to America if President Roosevelt's health should succumb before the onslaught of multiple pressures? Perhaps no one knows better than she how to arrange his meals, how to banish his misgivings, how to keep intact his finely woven nervous system.

Decidedly, the first lady of the land should take her stand beside the first man of the land in the capacity of wife.

If the women of America should follow the example of Mr. LaGuardia's first assistant by absenting themselves from their homes and their husbands, a catastrophe of major magnitude would ensue.

Mrs. Roosevelt's place is to set an example not to create a bad pattern.

John Haynes Holmes

REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, noted 62-year-old cleric who has been pastor of the Community Church, New York City, for 35 years, tendered his resignation because he could not use his ministry "to bless, sanction, or support war."

In resigning, the pastor of the Community Church said: " . . . my retirement may preserve this beloved church from embarrassment, odium or peril." With candor which all men must admire, he added: "We have our share of guilt in this disaster (the war). Ours is a war world to which we have consented, and in which we have participated."

When the day of wrath arrives, the millions who were crucified between the thieves of gold and power will rise from the dead to embarrass their enemies. Therefore, every minister of the Gospel, careless of condemnation by current Caesars and heeding not the rabble's choice of Barabbas, should recognize how greatly they can contribute to mankind by suffering courageously.

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Comment

Americans Must Rediscover 'Nation'

AS THE new year dawns, what lies ahead for America — and for Christianity in a world at war? No one can be certain.

But we can use our powers of observation to acquaint us with the problem at hand, thus determining the course we must follow if spiritual values and Americanism are to survive.

Mr. A. B. Gilbert, writing in the publication *Northwest Insurance,* presented an interesting discussion of this subject recently. The fact that the United States has entered an all-out war since the publication of Mr. Gilbert's article makes it all the more thought-provoking.

Mr. Gilbert observes that although no true, patriotic American wants Communism, the nation nevertheless has been drifting toward that goal for several years.

"Why have we continued to walk toward what almost none of us desire?" he asks.

"Risking selection of a major factor that would require a book for full explanation," he says, "I cite our common failure to come through a period of seeming challenge to religion by science, a rapid increase in wealth, of intellectual expansion, of artificial living in big cities, with belief in a moral order in the world. We have gained the world and lost our souls, and the world is being taken away from us.

"With belief in moral order fading or gone, man deprives himself of the guide of conscience and he ceases to think on the level required by successful social, business and governmental affairs.

"What is moral order? The code of the scientists gives it expression in modern terms. He cannot lie his way to science; he does not try to arrive at truth by calling a committee meeting or counting the noses of job seekers. He knows that truth must be discovered; he knows that truth cannot be trifled with for objectives.

"Here we have, it seems to me, the distinction between atheism and faith serviceable for us in the year 1941. If one professes belief in a Divine Being, but does not believe that His moral order must rule family, business, politics, he is in fact an atheist, while one who has difficulty with theological terms yet believes that truth is all important, is, for the needs of our society at least, 'one of the Sons of God.'

"The Bishop of Canterbury taking up the promotion of Communism is an illustration of how far a churchman can go in atheism . . .

"Stemming from lack of belief in moral order is the distressing fact that we have no movement, no literature on essentials of our American way to match the outpourings of the false priests of democracy. To meet their vigorous promotion of mutiny, revolution, there is only exposure literature.

"We have heard often how bad and how numerous the Communists are, about the rising power of gangsterism, about slippery deals and broken promises. But few people who have reached maturity since the first World War, have come into contact with any consistent gospel of our American system.

"Only persons around 50 or more know what the American birthright was and could be again . . .

"We haven't been looking earnestly as the scientist does, and we are taken in by those who appear to do instead of doing. We have thought it practical to do what is referred to in the *New Testament* as 'Using Satan to cast out Satan.' We compromise with evil to reach some end such as carrying an election; so we fail to present an American gospel and we push aside as impractical possible leaders who will have nothing to do with Communism, law breaking, corruption. Satan in time comes to lead both armies —his own and that of compromising good people . . .

"To come out of this revolutionary period we must somehow re-discover our past. We must enter into the quest with such vigor that we can create a literature that will outshine the literature of decay. Our United States must have champions of its distinct civilization (prophets) to rival those of Russia and Germany. There must be a resurrection as from death, or we shall continue to embrace the prophets of Russia to justify bad politics here and to save us from those of Germany until the first have us so much in their power that we may be urged to turn to the latter for escape.

"A living American alternative to both Communism and Naziism must be projected or we shall fall to the one or the other.

"Long our men of affairs have taken comfort in the idea that things would get better after the public is aroused by their becoming worse. Things would perhaps work out that way if we were holding to the old standards, but crises do not cure unbelief. We offered less opposition to the radical trend of the New Deal in 1936 than in 1932 and less in 1940 than in 1936. Now in 1941 the danger and responsibility of war is not preventing us from taking long strides toward the left.

"Almost all of us know better; probably many of the chief actors are scared at the turn of events. We are not taking on this 'new order' of our own free will and best judgment but because we lack courage to defend our American system.

"We are as a herd of cattle on stampede because each individual is frightened . . .

"The resurrection, or call it cessation of the stampede, has to start with each of us as a person. We must become individuals again through belief in moral order and so recover conscience to guide us. As a member of a herd we are as nothing, but as individuals with a conscience we straightway become something important again. We will at once see no reason for this running toward the unknown and the unsound. We develop the will to stop and become a center around which others will halt.

"Never was there a time when the responsible, truth-seeking individual was so important to society as now. The creators of the stampede have been successful in running us from green pastures to desert because there are so few individual 'stoppers' . . .

"To come out, I believe we must discover 'nation' again — just what makes a true nation out of a mass of people—and require the needed loyalties of all. None too big to escape discipline; none too small to have full protection. How else can we meet the problems arising from the division of our people into occupation organizations and the replacing of Christian by Marxian eth in their relations to each other and whole?

"Our American nation was hardly h built out of the diverse migrations fr Europe when the internationalist inte captured our intellectuals and so much our business. Mark Hanna, who turned tide of the Bryan revolt in 1896, was last 'nation builder' to get enough supp to produce results.

"Theodore Roosevelt later had one f in the American system and the other the reviving radical movement.

"Colonel E. M. House, who triumphed president-maker in 1912, had writter book in support of dictatorship the y before. He saw us, not as a nation but a means for the settlement of world proble

"Neither Harding, Coolidge nor Hoo were militant nation builders, and the se for nation faded away as they held of until in 1929 warring factions could t the country apart in the special sessior Congress and plunge it into depression.

"England turned to nationalism in 19 and began a strong recovery. We turned internationalism the year following a entered upon stagnation and revolution experiments. There are reasons for b results which American businessmen h simply refused to look at for over 10 ye — nationalist thinkers have been with honor and Marxian professional econom exalted.

"Perhaps the easiest and most gene error of unbelief is pessimism — things too bad to be cured; there are no hor men left; we might as well accept wha as a new order of society. This is a form dying while still physically alive — a s render of individual dignity, conscience responsibility. But such untimely deatl tragedy, the missing of full living by individual. There must be salvation fror as well as from bad social trends. Ther no new order to hide in! What radicals new order is only a pretty name for po on the road to dissolution of our civilizat

"A political machine is most vulnera when it seems to have taken all. Men v have, for a time, succeeded in deceiv everyone, get out of touch with the world themselves and blow up.

"The world has truth in it.

"The most successful propagandist earth cannot 'create a new world.' "

Let Us Prepare

POSSIBLY—yes, probably—Britain be forced to abandon the Malayan Pe sula. This will mean that Singapore, Gibraltar of the East, will be lost. This mean that India will be imperilled.

All this forces us to do some sober th ing. Will Britain chance the loss of In We suspect Britain will take care of E ain's Empire first.

So, we will remember Pearl Harbor remembering that incident, we will be clined to remember how we were cau napping. We will be inclined to urge Government to take care of the Un States first before we go all out for Brit

It would be a tragedy to find ourse fighting the Axis Powers all alone. We t that will never happen. But let's lock stable door before the horse runs away.

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Dishonest Money System Perils National Economy

WITH billions of fresh, crispy dollars flowing into circulation on the momentum supplied by our accelerated war program, and with normal peace-time production being slowed down to a walk, the prospect of ruinous inflation appears to be as great a threat to America's national economy as our actual entrance into war.

Economists and experts, in and out of the Government, are apprehensive. All agree that "inflation," the bubonic plague of national economy, must not sweep America. Some say it already is gaining impetus and that legislative anti-toxins must be administered immediately lest the entire financial structure of the country succumb to the fatal malady.

Price control prescriptions are being mixed by Congress, and Leon Henderson is the doctor chosen by the Administration to administer the medicine as he sees fit.

Admittedly, antidotes are in order, but those which fail to remedy the real cause of affliction are of no permanent value. In this category are the various price-control measures pending before Congress.

For several years SOCIAL JUSTICE has maintained that the nation's dishonest monetary system, with its creation of money by privately owned banks, is the root cause of most of our economic evils. We maintain that this system, supplemented by the New Deal free spending policies, and the Roosevelt dream of policing the world, are the germs causing infection.

It is futile to call for a reversal of the latter policies at this time, for this Administration shows absolutely no signs of returning to normalcy. However, in any discussion of inflation and means of averting it, the fact must be emphasized that price fixing alone is no real preventive or remedy.

The entire false monetary system must be overhauled. Congress must resume exercise of its constitutional right to coin money and regulate its value. The creation of credit money by a stroke of the private banker's pen must cease. Federal borrowing of privately-created credit money must give way to the issuance of debt-free money by the sovereign Government.

* * *

Representative Jerry Voorhis of California, perhaps the keenest monetary student now in Congress, and an ardent advocate of sound money, recently sought to arouse the House of Representatives to this great national need.

"Instead of merely trying to stave off inflation at the moment with temporary measures," he told the House, "what we ought also to be doing is establishing the kind of monetary system in this country that will permanently do away with inflation and deflation and give us a rock on which to build a better future world. Indeed, we ought to have done this a long time ago, and some of us have been breaking our necks to try to get it done."

Mr. Voorhis explained that the danger of inflation and its opposite, equally evil deflation, are always present as long as private banks have the power to create money through credit and to contract the money supply through refusal of credit.

This power, which SOCIAL JUSTICE and all sound money proponents contend is unconstitutional, is the greatest economic power on earth. It is so recognized by such experts as Marriner Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Congressman Voorhis quoted Mr. Eccles as follows in that connection: "There is no political or economic power more charged with the general or social interest than the power to increase or decrease the supply of money. If the sovereign authority delegates this power to a particular group or class in the community, as it has done in large part in this country, it divests itself of a part of its effective sovereignty.

"The power to coin money and to regulate the value thereof has always been an attribute of a sovereign power. It was one of the first powers given to the Federal Government by the Constitutional Convention. The development of deposit banking, however, introduced into the economy numerous private agencies which have power to create and destroy money without being recognized as creators or destroyers of money by the Government or the people."

* * *

Exactly how does a bank create money by issuing credit?

What is the procedure which the Governor of Federal Reserve Board himself has criticized?

Congressman Voorhis, in his speech, gave the House an illustration explaining the matter quite clearly.

"According to our present banking laws, banks can lend money which did not exist until the bank loaned it," he pointed out. "A bank can write down in a little pass book the figures $1,000 after your name and then give you a check book and tell you they have loaned you $1,000. What they have really created and loaned you is a $1,000 checking account, or $1,000 of check-book money, or the bank's promise to pay you $1,000 if you ask for it.

"Before they loaned it to you, it did not exist; but you will have handed over to the bank a mortgage or note which they believe is worth $1,000, and so they create and exchange with you $1,000 of this check-book money for a lien against a certain amount of your property, which you put up as security and which they can keep if you fail to pay the debt. Under such circumstances the bank has created $1,000 worth of credit-money that did not exist before. And that credit is used exactly like cash money. You draw checks against it and pay bills with them. If you need to, you occasionally cash a check."

It might well be added here that the $1,000 so created and loaned by the bank is carried on the bank's books as a deposit.

What enables the bank to lend money by creating it? As explained by Congressman Voorhis, it is the law which requires banks to have only about $1 in cash reserves for every $5 of deposits — and loans are recorded as deposits.

"Our laws do not require banks to have as many dollars in their vaults as their depositors have on deposit," the California Representative pointed out. "If the total amount of demand deposits of a bank is $1-million, then the bank must have in reserve to pay the depositors not $1-million, but $200,000. Of course, the reason they can do this is because 95 per cent of our business is done by checks and not nearly all the depositors ask for their money at the same time."

* * *

Then Mr. Voorhis took up the subject of excess reserves and their relation to inflation. Excess reserves, a term seen daily in the financial sections of newspapers, decribes the amount of reserves over and above that required by law to back deposits. On March 1, 1941, according to Voorhis, banks of the United States had $6,300,000,000 of excess reserves, and approximately $13,300,000,000 of total cash reserves. Demand deposits amounted to about $35-billion.

By August 1, 1941, excess reserves had shrunken to $5-billion — a decrease of $1,300,000,000.

"Here we get into the thing that is important and has a very great effect upon inflation," said Voorhis. "What does it mean when we say excess reserves had been reduced from $6,300,000,000 to $5-billion? It means that the banks have created and loaned $6,500,000,000 of new bank credit or check-book money into circulation. They have done this by lending it out at interest. For, you see, that since banks can create deposits and lend out $5 for every $1 of reserves they have; therefore, if excess reserves went down by $1,300,000,000, it must mean that five times that amount of deposits have been created and loaned out. Or in other words, in order to reduce excess reserves by $1,300,000,000, some $6,500,000,000 of new bank-deposit money must have been created and put into circulation by means of loans."

A recent order of the Federal Reserve Board, Voorhis said, increased reserve requirements to the maximum provided by law, further reducing excess reserves to about $4-billion. But that $4-billion "by this peculiar and magical power to create money by a stroke of the bankers' pen" can be converted into $20-billion of additional credit money, the Congressman asserted.

"And if that happens it will mean we will have inflation in earnest in spite of whatever else we try to do to prevent it."

* * *

The power of private banks to create money in the form of bank deposits, he warned, can produce inflation any time the bankers decide to expand loans.

"Until that power is brought under control — indeed, until the power to create money is exercised exclusively by the Congress of the United States as the *Constitution* provides, we shall not be able to have the kind of stable and dependable monetary system I described a little while ago nor shall we be able to effectively prevent inflation."

Two steps must be taken, Mr. Voorhis declared. Over a period of time, so as not to create a panic, reserve requirements should be raised until banks have as much cash reserve as they have demand deposits. In other words, they should have $1 in reserve to cover every dollar of deposits.

Were this condition in effect, banks could not create and lend money that does not exist. That form of usury would be impossible. Violent expansion and contraction

(Continued on Page 18)

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Letters

The Vanishing American

TO THE EDITOR:

For a number of years I have read the columns of free forums where readers' opinions are expressed, but never have I read an article in support of the "neglected middle class" — that vast number of our population that has no lobbies, no special pleaders of its own.

In my opinion it is a patient and long-suffering group. It waits patiently while the wage workers get their protective laws and unions, which is what they should have, and while those in the upper brackets take care of themselves, which is what they are fully capable of doing on their own initiative.

I believe the middle class pays most of the taxes, owns most of the homes, buys most of the insurance, consumes most of what is produced.

Economic slumps hit them first. Rises in commodity prices usually cause no accompanying rise in their incomes.

The many small business men in the middle class find the going rough when competition and monopoly make it hard to keep their businesses intact.

The middle class, in my opinion, has been too nonchalant. Many of the persons in this group are smart — but not smart enough to have seen the handwriting on the wall.

Perhaps I am too pessimistic, but as I observe this situation, the middle class is vanishing in America.

— A.M.D.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Without Precedent?

TO THE EDITOR:

I am sending you the enclosed clipping for its interesting revelation of psychology. It reads:

"Speaking at the annual commencement services of Hebrew Union College (Cincinnati, May 31), Dr. Henry J. Berkowitz, of Portland, Oregon, told the 13 rabbis in the graduating class that theirs is a 'ministry less certain of its future than any America has yet known.'

"Declaring that their task is 'fraught with dreadful hazards,' Rabbi Berkowitz asserted that 'the message which you will have to preach will have no precedent in the American rabbinate. You are going to teach people that what happens to their bodies is not important, but what happens to their souls is vital!' "

You will note the amazing point that it is considered a "dreadful hazard" for a spiritual leader to teach that the soul is more important than the body — that, in fact, to teach such is precedent-breaking.

I intended sending this clipping sooner but it was mislaid.

— D.J.M.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Freedom of Discussion

TO THE EDITOR:

The declaration of war between the United States and Japan may bring about the downfall of all that was left in the New Deal wreckage, and may force SOCIAL JUSTICE to keep silent on the subject of war in order to avoid suppression by the Government.

Nevertheless, there are many other important subjects that merit discussion. I refer to such topics as the money question and the crime of usurious interest payments under an unconstitutional monetary system; the dangers of American co-operation with Communist Joe Stalin's gang of murderers; the abandonment of Christion social justice when poverty is rampant in our midst.

In England Churchill is being criticized despite the existence of a state of war. I wonder whether our Congress and our press will be less outspoken.

It is almost true that the only two places where one may express his real opinions without fear are the North Pole and the South Pole.

Richmond, Illinois. **— K.O.**

Too Good to Miss

TO THE EDITOR:

I herewith enclose my check for $3 for one year's subscription to SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine, the best magazine I have ever read.

My subscription expired some time ago, but I haven't been without my magazine, having been able to procure it from a local distributor.

Last Monday, however, I called for my paper and I was too late. The papers were sold out. I was very much disappointed and made up my mind that this would not happen again.

Avon, Ohio. **— W.J.B.**

The Junto School Another Red Promotion

TO THE EDITOR:

I would like to use your columns to call to the attention of the people of my city of Philadelphia the opening of a new type of school in this City — the Junto. It was heralded in every newspaper with a large advertisement, in street cars with printed circulars, and many youths distributed handbills announcing this great event. Like a good citizen I was interested in this new venture. But imagine my chagrin when I saw the names of the old "Spanish Reds Committee" and the old "Birth Control League" and the "Society for the Bank of Englandism" listed as directors and teachers in this Junto School.

Now if one will consult any good dictionary, he will find that the word — Junto — refers to a secret political cabal. He will also find that Juntoists are interested in overthrow of existing political or religious institutions. And, if the reader will study the directors of the Junto he will find that too many of its friends were interested in overthrowing either a foreign government, or American home life or established concepts of life. Indeed, the thought occurs to me that there are certain secret groups in this country who would like to see the rest of our national government destroyed or possibly that great leader, Mr. Roosevelt, ousted. I know the Reds always considered Mr. Roosevelt but another Kerinsky.

Since the cost of advertising this school has been tremendous, I wonder how such groups get the money. It is not coming from public funds and no single individual in the group is able to advance such sums. Indeed, the tuition is so low, about $3.00 a course, that it could not pay for the ordinary costs. Could it be that peculiar institution, the Carnegie Corporation (of England) for the Advancement of Education is behind this venture If so, it behooves the Christian people of Philadelphia to watch these Grand Orienters closely.

Philadelphia, Pa. **— J.M.G.**

Keep It An Adult War; Teach Children Brotherly Love

TO THE EDITOR:

Tragic and awful as it is, we are now a nation deep in war. This fact we must face in its entirety. We are told it will be a long war and a difficult one.

Parents, let us keep it away from the little children!

While all the realism of war—conflict, bloodshed, death, will be the stark truth of this world scourge, the children will have much too great a portion of it thrust upon them through comments, newscasts, and distorted influences. Children are sensitive to the atmosphere of anxiety and fear —and violence.

In their training for citizenship, we must wisely promote constructive, happy activities. If we are to face a long struggle, to most children the "duration" may cover the entire span of their childhood. All of us are aware how fleeting the years of our own childhood were. The memory of those happy years is the rightful heritage of every little child.

In their tender, early years, when character is moulded in the wonderful transition of childhood, we American mothers can teach our children that the best weapons to wield in the defense of Democracy are Christian brotherly-love, Faith, and Truth!

Let us keep this an adult war!

—E.A.S.

Toledo, Ohio

Unfair to Irish

TO THE EDITOR:

Are all our Irish and Italian Catholic societies totally disbanded?

Or, are they completely indifferent to the insults from Hollywood movie producers, whereby almost every desperate criminal, murderer or other degraded character is depicted as having an Irish or Italian name? And, of course, the Catholic priest is always shown giving consolation to some member of his Catholic faith as he waits the death penalty. That is as it should be, except that the "criminals" are so often Catholic.

The latest insult I've noted was the female star in *"Maltese Falcon"* represented as "Bridget O'-Shaughnessy," a shameless wanton and murderess.

I saw this picture in Boston this last week and wondered why the numerous Irish clubs did not protest.

To my way of thinking this is not accidental on the part of the movie producers but a well laid plan to smear the Irish and Italian members of Catholic faith.

— T.A.S.

Watertown, Mass.

We Still Have the Problem

TO THE EDITOR:

We read of old people being evicted from their homes because they are not able to keep up the payments, and of a youth who starved himself so that his family might have a little more to eat!

The other day I happened to take some refuse to our alley. There I saw an elderly man with 2 children, one a mere infant of less than 4 years, in the push-cart and an older one looking through the refuse cans to see what he might recover of value.

It made my heart ache to note the poor youngsters wore almost no clothing in freezing weather.

While so many of our society people are concerned about bundles and foodstuffs for this foreign country and that, and literally throwing billions to the dogs of war, what is being done for the third of our own people in this nation who are still ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed?

— Mrs. R. J.

Detroit, Michigan.

Attention, Milwaukee!

TO THE EDITOR:

I believe it will be of interest to many persons in Milwaukee to know that they can buy SOCIAL JUSTICE at the newsstand on the corner of Third and Wells Streets.

Mr. William Richards, operator of the stand, displays the paper prominently and is not afraid to let people know he sells your excellent magazine.

Will you please print this in order that Milwaukeeans may know where to purchase SOCIAL JUSTICE in the downtown area?

Success and best wishes.

— G.C

Milwaukee, Wis.

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Comment

hird Winter of War inds Europe Hungry

THE THIRD Winter of war has just set for the peoples of Europe.

The yearly slump in the output of dairy ducts is at hand; vegetables and fruits out of season, so that the nations must ort to using their surpluses. As the har- t results are counted, the worst is now own about the Spring and Summer crops.

The situation is almost incredible. More n half a billion people are going to idle with insufficient clothing, under- urished bodies and physical and nervous tems weakened by unlighted and un- ted homes.

No one can estimate what cruel toll the nter will exact of the poorly clothed, lernourished and ill-housed millions of ropeans to whom our American poli- ans have promised "four freedoms."

The last people to starve in Europe will the conquerors, but even the Germans e been warned that they must make rifices in food, clothing and comfort in Winter at hand.

You simply cannot conscript all the ducers of every land in the world, put m to work at the grim business of de- uction, and expect to have, anywhere, adequate harvest to support life.

The Nazis had various reasons for seizing food supplies and reserves of the con- ered countries. The first and most obvious s that Germany herself needs food. But here is to be anything like an efficient tribution of the short rations throughout rope, the supply will have to be regi- nted and distributed under the harshest trols.

The Nazis know, furthermore, that the trol of food is the control of life itself, l especially of political control. By con- lling the production and distribution of d, they have a most effective means of pressing revolt and sabotage within the quered countries.

At the end of September, Food Minister rre Caziot warned the French they must ke up their minds that potatoes would e to be their chief food this Winter. To ure a constant and adequate supply, the hy government seized all potatoes and red them in giant warehouses; but — Nazis then seized the French potatoes!

Last year, Vichy had asked the peasants France to raise pigs and thus provide nation with a quick supply of meat and for the Winter. The Germans made a sus of pigs, requisitioned them, slaugh- ed them in France — and shipped them to Germany!

Conditions in France, even in the area st friendly to the Germans, are repro- ed elsewhere in the occupied countries: ece looted by Italy; Bulgaria and Ger- ny already suffering actual famine.

The International Red Cross agreed to d 100 tons of powdered milk to Italian dren in Eritrea, provided Italy would d an equivalent amount of powdered k to the children in Greece. Italy did as was requested — but the Nazis seized powdered milk and sent it to Germany!

Norway, one of the coldest countries in ope, faces this Winter not only with a rtage of food and fuel, but without kets and without heavy clothing — ause the Nazis requisitioned their stocks for German troops in Soviet Russia.

Conditions in Poland — about which not much is known in reliable detail at the moment — are deplorable.

* * *

The occupied countries have the doubtful consolation that conditions in all other Axis countries are precarious.

Italy will suffer much more than Germany, for the reason that the Nazis have control over Italy's economic and industrial life. In Italy, American cigarettes cost $3 to $4 a pack, tea is $17 a pound! The bread ration is about 7 ounces a day, though laborers, boarding school children and expectant mothers get a pound. Restaurants may not serve a meal of more than three courses, consisting of meat or fish or three eggs with vegetables, cheese and fruit.

In Germany, potatoes are to be rationed. Coffee was so scarce that only two ounces were allowed for Christmas.

The same sources of production are still there; in many cases the manpower in neutral nations is still available to produce the surpluses — but shipping is sunk and requisitioned for war and the genius of administration, such as is left in the world, is turned to destruction and war; and war, in the end, defeats even itself.

Even the neutral countries have been affected. Switzerland, the dairyland of Europe, has begun to ration cheese. Butter has been rationed since September — one-fifth of a pound monthly for adults, one-tenth for children. One egg is allowed per family for one week. Evidently, even the Swiss dairy products are being seized and sent to Germany.

The brightest spot on all the Winter map is beleaguered Britain. In the British Isles there is rationing, not on the basis of the amount of food, but rather on the basis of the amount of money to be spent for meat.

Britain's favored position, too, is largely due to the fact that she is the only country that still receives food shipments from the United States and Canada.

Since April 29th, your commentator learns, Britain has received $500-million of food, of which $300-million has been sent since the middle of September.

Japanese Fascism

THE PERIOD of close cooperation between Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan, which reached its climax in the Nazi-inspired attack on the United States, gives rise to the question: have the theories of Naziism or Fascism really penetrated the land of the rising sun?

The answer is an unqualified "yes."

Leaders in Japan have adopted the general plan of Fascism and modified it to suit their nation's particular circumstances. The new system is being developed rapidly.

Labor unions, for example, already have disappeared. Their place has been taken by *Sangyo Hokoku,* a State industrial service. Moreover, the dissolution of labor unions has its corollary in the disappearance of capitalist organs.

As in Germany and Italy, so in Japan, the new movement toward Fascist totalitarianism is accompanied by "resolute efforts in all quarters to be free from foreign influence, however salutary results such influence might have exerted up to now." This is, as we are told, "more the result of acute national consciousness than anything else."

Extreme nationalism has been carried into the realm of religion, also. According to *Contemporary Japan,* the "Japanese Christian Churches . . . have agreed to decline all financial help from abroad" and "to rebuild their church foundation on a principle conforming more with the national ideals and moral standard of Japan."

Aping many features of Nazidom, Japan has issued official decrees respecting the missions of the Roman Catholic Church in the country. One decree provides that all ordinaries, bishops, prefects and other ecclesiastical officials must be replaced as soon as possible by native priests and that henceforth all ecclesiastical positions of power may be filled only by natives.

Likewise, all foreign directors of schools must be replaced by Japanese. All teachers, male or female, are forbidden to wear their religious garb in their schools. Directors, and more than 50 per cent of the professors in major and minor seminaries, must be native Japanese.

More than one-half of the officials in various societies, unions and sodalities, who by reason of their position have authority to handle finances and real estate, must be natives.

* * *

Thus the Japanese government has sought to "nationalize" the Catholic Church in Japan by concentrating all ecclesiastical power in the hands of natives. As a result of the drastic decrees ecclesiastical superiors from foreign lands have been forced either to leave Japan or remain there without state authority to perform their duties.

Missions, schools, and seminaries that have been given official standing by the government were compelled to sever all financial connections with foreign lands and to make every effort to become financially independent.

A central bureau, headed by a native bishop or priest, has been ordered established in Tokyo for the transaction of all business between Church and State. All appointments to ecclesiastical offices or foundations must be handled by the bureau, the personnel of which must be native.

Social and fraternal societies also have become nationalized. Japanese Rotarians and Masons have severed all affiliation with their international headquarters.

An Asiatic brand of totalitarianism, evidently, has swept away whatever influence the democracies of the Western World have exerted in Japan.

* * *

But however critical we Americans may be of the new political, social and economic order in Nippon, we must realize that it cannot be destroyed by hate or annihilated by derision. It constitutes a challenge that America must meet intelligently, with the intention of instituting fundamental reforms in our policy regarding the Far East.

America's diplomatists frequently have overlooked the fact that Japan is ruled by political or military leaders who have adopted the Fascist philosophy. Fascism became a necessity for Japan when the island empire, outgrowing its boundaries, undertook to support its many millions of subjects on a limited reserve. Fascism became a reality when the nation squandered its comparatively meager wealth in preparation for a war of aggression in Asia calculated to bring economic expansion, security and self-sufficiency.

A large contributing factor, also, in Nippon's trend toward Fascist totalitarianism was the threat of Communism, which appeared after the Soviet spade-work in China. Japan probably felt that it would only be a matter of time before a Communized China, together with the U.S.S.R., would undertake war against Japan as a prelude to sovietizing Asia.

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Comment

What Sacrifice Means

IN A RECENT speech U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard declared:

"I think you want to know, what the United States Government is committed to deliver under terms of the *Lend-Lease Act* up to June 30, 1942. The British in that period will need a supply of cheese, evaporated milk, and dry skim milk that will require the processing of between 4½ and 5 billion pounds of milk. They will need a billion and a half pounds of pork and lard —the product of some 9 million hogs. They need eggs—about 500 million dozen, the output of over 50 million hens; and they'll need 18 million pounds of poultry meat. There are other items included in the food commitments, but the major role of food in America's defense across the Atlantic will be played by the products of dairy cows, hogs, and chickens."

To the foregoing commitment is also to be added 1-million, 400,000 tons of fruits, canned, dried and fresh, and 2½-million cases of canned vegetables, among which canned tomatoes will be very largely represented.

* * *

An Associated Press news dispatch from Monett, Missouri (Nov. 26) reports:

"There was so pitifully little to eat that George Walker Gordon, 19, wouldn't sit at the table with his parents and seven brothers and sisters.

"George died Tuesday. Dr. Elburn A. Smith, Barry county physician, said he had starved himself to death that the others might eat.

"The family of 10 lived in a one room cabin in the Ozarks—remnant of a house partly destroyed by fire — hoeing strawberries, picking fruit and doing odd jobs.

"Recently the Red Cross paid union initiation fees for George and his father, J. W. Gordon, 52, so they could try for jobs at Camp Crowder. George wasn't able to stand heavy work. He collapsed on his way home two weeks ago, carrying home what groceries he had been able to buy with his meager pay."

* * *

And the International News Service (Nov. 13) in a news cable from London said:

"British export trade has not been cut in deference to the United States, Prime Minister Winston Churchill today informed Sir Patrick Hannon, famous British industrialist and a conservative member of parliament, Churchill wrote in a letter.

" 'The lease-lend undertaking is a declaration of our understanding that while the United States is willing to stint its own citizens in order that we may prosecute the war effectively, the United States expected to do so in order that we should escape necessary sacrifices of our export trade'."

If these three items do not impress you sufficiently we do not see how any extended comment upon them in these columns could do so.

Dishonest Money System

(Continued from Page 15)

of credit, the prime causes of booms and depressions, would be impossible.

But that step must be accompanied by another, because unless new money is placed into circulation as production increases money becomes too scarce.

Under the present setup new money is being put into circulation, but through improper means. By and large this new money flowing into commercial channels today is debt money — money borrowed by the Federal Government from the privately owned Federal Reserve Banks who actually create the money they are lending. Much in the same manner as described above, the Reserve Banks are buying Government bonds with check-book money on which they receive interest. And the interest, as well as the principal, must be paid by the American taxpayers with real money obtained by the sweat of their brow.

This method of Government borrowing is inflationary itself, though few people seem to realize it, Voorhis said.

"When you or I buy a defense bond we give the Government some of our money, which we have earned, and after we have bought the bond the Government has more money to the amount of our payment and we have that much less. But when a bank buys a Government bond it creates the credit to buy it with — creates with a fountain pen the credits on its books that it uses to purchase the bond."

There is ample authority to sustain that point. In fact, no one dares dispute it. For the sake of emphasis, however, we quote Lewis W. Douglas, former Director of the Budget of the United States.

Said Mr. Douglas: "Banks, when they buy Government bonds, rarely pay for them with cash that someone else has deposited in the bank. Instead, they create a bookkeeping credit, against which the Government is entitled to draw."

In effect they create money on the credit of the United States and receive payment of real money in return.

Why cannot the Government itself issue money on its own credit as the framers of the *Constitution* intended? Why should it pay private bankers billions of dollars to perform a function that rightfully belongs to the Congress?

Issuance of money by the Government presents no baffling problems. New money could be put into circulation much as it is now — through the Federal Reserve Banking System. But the Federal Reserve Banking System should be owned and controlled by the Government, rather than by private bankers. Completely eliminated would be the ridiculous system of interest-bearing Government bonds purchased by private banks with money of their own creation.

The specious argument condemning directly-issued Government money as "fiat money" and "printing press money" need only be met with the question: What is our present money? Our present money is largely privately-issued money backed by the credit of the United States.

As for the danger of run-a-way inflation caused by excessive issuance of so-called "printing press money," that is a bogey raised by those whose interest lies in keeping the private financiers in control.

Certainly the present system has r acted as a restraining influence agai Government spending. On the contrary are in the midst of the greatest spree in history — a spree begun long before c entrance into war.

Naturally rules and regulations wo have to be adopted to govern the propos program. With Congressman Voorhis agree that the guiding principle should "that enough money should be kept in c culation at all times to maintain the p chasing price of the dollar at a const level from year to year and to keep t price level from changing more than a po or two in either direction.".

Do You Know?

THAT the British Empire has claim the Sixth Dominion? Today, the British o more than 75 per cent of the railroads Argentina; and British bankers and m chants practically control the financial m kets of our neighbor to the south. Was t one of the reasons why Argentina was t last to join the other Americas in the sc darity pact?

* * *

THAT if the Government puts into eff the proposed new 1942 income tax regu tions and increases the contributions social security, your normal weekly sal will be cut about one-half?

* * *

THAT right now there are more than 1 front organizations devoted to patriotic p poses, but being operated by Communi spreading Stalin's brand of murder a gangster tactics in the United States?

* * *

THAT clipper service has been oper over the Atlantic Ocean from Miami Africa? Clipper service has been the fo runner to trouble. Will Africa be next?

* * *

THAT Americans have much to be tha ful for — thankful for food — thankful health, clothing and shelter, though we pear to accept them as a birthright—tha ful for the happiness we find in our wo in our play and in our home life; for desire to keep the Christian way of life al —thankful, too, for the successes of the p and for the real hope we have in the fut — thankful for the liberty we cherish thankful for the promise of peace from Prince of Peace.

Social Justice

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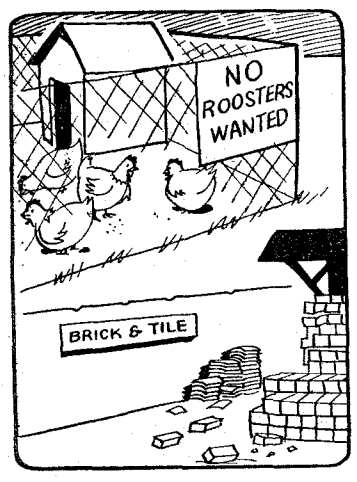
SPEED NEEDED TO WIN $2,000.00!

ONLY ONE MORE WEEK TO QUALIFY FOR INCREASED PRIZE!

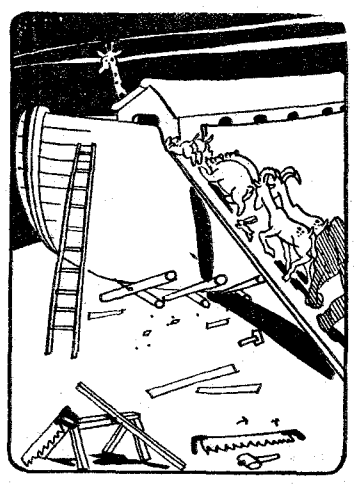
PICTURES FOR THIS WEEK

Picture No. 7



1. Henry W. Longfellow
2. Henry Clay
3. Henderson
4. Chickamauga
5. Chickahominy
6. Claypool

Picture No. 8



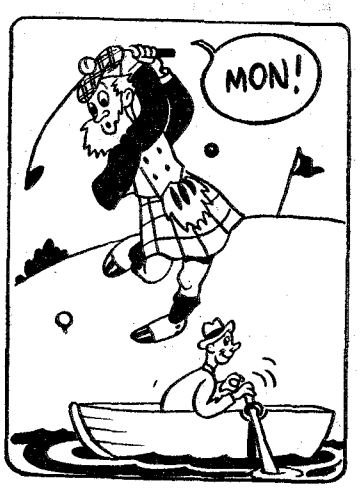
1. Arkansas
2. Arkadelphia
3. Newark
4. Shippenville
5. Carter Harrison
6. Sheboygan

START HERE WHEN ENTERING NOW

Picture No. 1

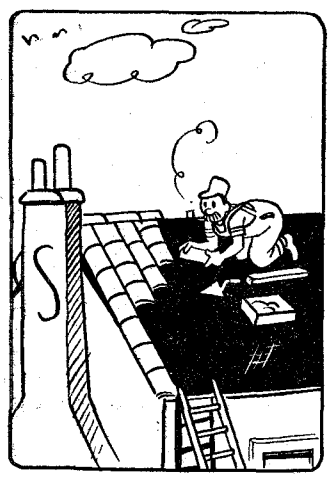
1. Washington
2. Tunney
3. Sherwood
4. Lindbergh
5. Waite
6. Landis

Picture No. 2



1. Mississippi
2. Ball
3. Missouri
4. Monroe
5. Montana
6. Minnesota

Picture No. 3

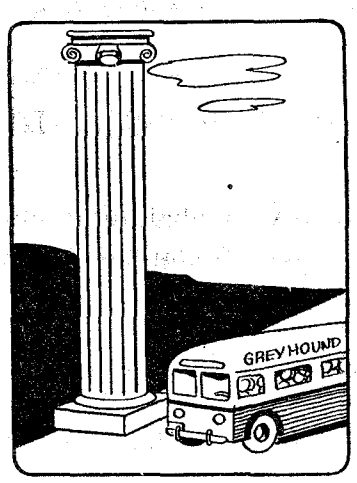


1. Brickley
2. Hugo L. Black
3. Tyler
4. Stimson
5. Highland Park
6. Ohio

Picture No. 4

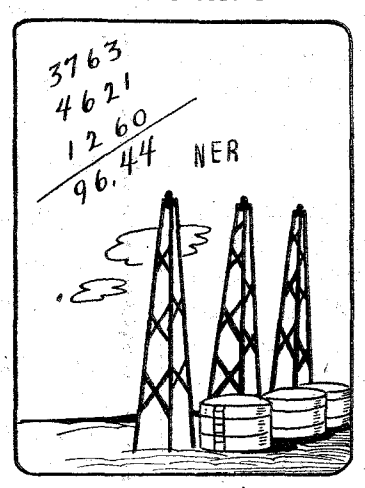
1. Billings
2. Harper's Ferry
3. Buchanan
4. Altoona
5. Gettysburg
6. Arkansas

Picture No. 5



1. Boston
2. Buskirk
3. Buster Keaton
4. Columbia
5. Columbus
6. Grayson

Picture No. 6



1. Orson Welles
2. Charles Sumner
3. Figarden
4. Oil City
5. Nebraska
6. Sumner Welles

CONTEST RULES

1. The "AMERICANA" Picture-Puzzle Contest is open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine, except home office employes or members of their families.

2. The Contest shall consist of 50 puzzle-pictures based upon the names of prominent American statesmen, legislators, soldiers, business men, playwrights, columnists, actors; or the names of states, cities, towns and rivers of the United States. It shall run for 12 consecutive weeks, beginning December 8, 1941. Two puzzle-pictures shall appear each week for 10 weeks, and all 50 puzzle-pictures on the 11th and 12th weeks.

3. A Grand Prize of $1,500.00 will be awarded by SOCIAL JUSTICE to the contestant returning the best or most appropriate solutions to the 50 puzzle-pictures and otherwise complying with the rules. Contestants submitting the next best or most appropriate solutions shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.

4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in ten cents in coin (not stamps) with each pair of puzzle-picture solutions, or a total of $2.50. The entire $2.50 may be sent in one remittance. For these remittances the contestant shall have the privilege of having SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine sent for four months without cost to any person designated by the contestant.

5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for coupons arriving unduly late or lost in the mails. By entering the contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decisions of the judges as to procedure and *final outcome.*

6. Should one or more ties arise, a number of prizes will be withheld equal to the number of contestants tied. Such ties will be broken by tied contestants, upon notification, submitting ideas and suggestions for puzzle-pictures similar to but not identical with those of the contest. These will be judged by the editorial and art staffs of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine on the basis of clarity, accuracy to subject-matter and puzzleization, and prizes awarded accordingly. In event of final ties duplicate prizes will be awarded.

7. Do not decorate coupons. Neatness will NOT count.

8. Any inquiry, the reply to which could not affect outcome of the contest, will be acknowledged.

9. A contestant may submit only one set of solutions.

10. The publisher reserves the right to increase the cash amount of prizes or to offer bonuses for promptness during progress of the contest.

Within only a few days longer than one week your opportunity to compete for an INCREASED CASH PRIZE in our "AMERICANA" Contest will have passed.

Perhaps you already know that each of the first four prizes will be BOOSTED by $500.00 for winners who are shown by the records to have entered during the first five weeks. This fact gives rise to an important question: Have you *entered the great Contest—or not?*

If you have, all you need do is solve your weekly pair of puzzle-pictures, and go right *through to the finish.*

If you have NOT yet entered, you still have time to get in and qualify for an INCREASED PRIZE in the event of Victory.

For your convenience we have printed on this page the first eight Contest puzzle-pictures. This enables you to enter TODAY and place yourself on a basis of equality with all other contestants.

Just fill in your solutions to the eight puzzle-pictures on the accompanying Coupon and send to the Contest Manager with your remittance of 40 cents. Of course, you may pay in full, $2.50, if you wish. That's not important. The big, outstanding fact right now is this—

YOU MUST ENTER NOW IN ORDER TO WIN AN INCREASED PRIZE IN THE HOUR OF VICTORY.

Address Contest Mail to

'CONTEST MANAGER'

Social Justice

Royal Oak, Michigan

SCAN THIS LIST OF CASH PRIZES

	For Early Entrants	For Late Entrants
GRAND PRIZE	**$2,000.00**	**$1,500.00**
Second Prize	1,500.00	1,000.00
Third Prize	1,000.00	500.00
Fourth Prize	900.00	400.00
Fifth Prize	200.00	200.00
Six prizes of $25.00 each	150.00	150.00
100 prizes of $10.00 each	1,000.00	1,000.00
200 prizes of $5.00 each	1,000.00	1,000.00
311 Cash Prizes	$7,750.00	$5,750.00

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1. The contest will last 12 weeks, beginning December 8th. Two puzzle-pictures accompanied by several suggested titles will appear each week. All 50 puzzle-pictures will appear on the 11th and 12th weeks.

2. The task of the contestant is to select what he or she considers the best or most appropriate title for each puzzle-picture, taken from the suggested titles beneath the picture. There is only one correct, best or most appropriate title, predetermined before the puzzle-picture appears.

3. The correct title to each puzzle-picture can be determined from one or two considerations: (1) the general characteristics of the picture as representing or depicting what the title represents, (2) pronunciation of the names of outstanding objects appearing in the picture or repetition of what characters say.

4. A contestant may remit ten cents in coin with his or her solution each week for 10 weeks, and then remit the balance of $1.50. Or payment in full, $2.50, may be made when entering the contest.

5. No contestant may submit more than one set of solutions. However, every member of the family may submit a set, thus increasing the probability of having a winner in the home.

6. Judges of the contest are recruited from the editorial and art staffs of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

7. A BONUS OF $500 OVER AND ABOVE THE REGULAR PRIZE WILL BE PAID WINNERS OF THE FIRST, SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH PRIZES WHO ENTER THE CONTEST DURING THE FIRST FIVE WEEKS.

If entering this week, return with 40c. If already entered, return with 10c. You may pay in full, $2.50, if you wish. Place number of your selected title in proper square.

DO NOT REPEAT FORMER SOLUTIONS

Ques. No. 1 ☐ Ques. No. 3 ☐ Ques. No. 5 ☐ Ques. No. 7 ☐

Ques. No. 2 ☐ Ques. No. 4 ☐ Ques. No. 6 ☐ Ques. No. 8 ☐

Name _____

Address _____

Town or City _____ *State* _____

EXTRA COUPON FOR A FRIEND

If entering this week, return with 40c. If already entered, return with 10c. You may pay in full, $2.50, if you wish. Place number of your selected title in proper square.

DO NOT REPEAT FORMER SOLUTIONS

Ques. No. 1 ☐ Ques. No. 3 ☐ Ques. No. 5 ☐ Ques. No. 7 ☐

Ques. No. 2 ☐ Ques. No. 4 ☐ Ques. No. 6 ☐ Ques. No. 8 ☐

Name _____

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Self-Preservation

SELF-PRESERVATION is a fundamental law of human nature.

It is a law which operates in the sinner as well as in the saint.

Although the United States of America is not guiltless, the law of self-preservation inclines every citizen of this country to work for victory lest, if we are defeated, we will suffer at the hands of our enemies.

Were the United States truly a Christian country — which it is not — our Government would invoke the practice of Christian virtues in our present predicament. Because it is a naturalistic country which tolerates the practice of the supernatural life, Americans, as a body, will be content to invoke the fundamental natural virtue of self-preservation.

Those who have property will suport the Government in order to save their properties. Even those who regard the United States as the aggressor — the financial, commercial aggressor — will find it salutary to cashier their considerations for the nonce and, like thieves, hang together else they will hang singly.

In that sense, it will be taught that nothing now matters but victory. Truth, justice, charity and religion — all will be invited to step aside, if they interfere, in the name of self-preservation.

In the name of self-preservation, virtues concerned directly with eternity and the immortal soul, indeed, will not be tolerated if they interfere with victory. For self-preservation is concerned chiefly with saving stock, bonds, foreign investments, factories, homes and bank accounts; with saving things material and corporal.

Naturally, Social Justice does not approve that philosophy. Nevertheless, in times of war nations are more occupied with the earth and its possessions than with heaven and its spiritualities.

To such low estate has war-minded society fallen that every virtue, ideal and liberty will be jettisoned to preserve the materialities of life as if man lived by bread alone.

* * *

Thus, the mad world whirls to destruction even while it obeys the dictates of the law of self-preservation. It is a world which generally neither believes in Christ nor follows the teachings of Christ. The Master's warning that they who employ the sword will perish by it is regarded as impractical. The incident of Gethsemane — which records how Christ could have called upon legions of angels to defend Him but did not choose to employ force against force — is looked upon as poetic nonsense.

It is lamentable that there is no heeded voice raised in our nation to re-echo the philosophy of the sword and the story of Gethsemane's legions.

After all, we have been schooled in the philosophy of nationalistic materialism at the expense of hush-hushing the teachings of the Prince of Peace. The result is that Germans are more German than they are Christian; so with the English; so with the Americans. The entire world is more concerned with preserving the material things of the world than it is with seeking those of the world to come.

* * *

Misunderstand not our words. We are no saboteurs of patriotism, nor are we Benedict Arnolds attempting to betray our country. Because our country has spoken through Government's official voice in declaring war, we will render to Caesar the things that are his as generously and energetically as any other citizen or group of citizens. But we are motivated in doing so neither by revenge nor by hate, nor by the hope to preserve liberties and ideals; for liberties and ideals more often perish than flourish as a result of war.

When two urchins are fighting on the street corner, neither is interested in listening to the pious platitudes which drop from an old maid's lips nor to the unctuous sermonizing from a clerical passer-by. Each boy is interested in one thing, namely, in blackening his opponent's eyes; in making him scream, "Uncle!"

It is so with the nations engaged in war.

They will not listen to preaching now, for the law of self-preservation demands that they concentrate on winning the war.

So now is the time to take our medicine, to fight and to win. If there are any apologies to be made, our sons can make them. If there are any tears to be shed, our daughters will shed them.

Father Coughlin Was Right Again; Predicted War in the Pacific

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